The New-York Times.

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OUR VICTORIES.

Stirring Orders by President Lincoln.

Thanksgiving to be Offered in the Churches on Sunday Next.

Salutes to be Fired at the Navy-yards and Arsenals.

The Soldiers and Sailors Congratulated.

[OFFICIAL.]]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1864—11 o'clock A. M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

The President has issued the following recommendations and orders in relation to the recent successes of the United States forces at Mobile and Atlanta: EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 3, 1864.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is, therefore, requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field who have so often and so gallantly perilled their lives in battling with the enemy; and for blessings and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. CANBY for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution; also to Admiral FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. GRANGER, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the gallant Commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for their energy and courage, which, under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and have won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine power, resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized this campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3, 1864.

ORDERED—*First*—That on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, there shall be given a salute of 100 guns at the arsenal and Navy-yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, or on the day after the receipt of this order at each arsenal and navy-yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievements of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order.

Second—That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, there shall be fired a salute of one hundred guns at the Arsenal at Washington, and at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Newport, Ky., and at St. Louis, and at New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head, and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Reports of the Battle in Georgia.

A Defeat and the Loss of Three General Officers Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

There is no news of importance from the Army of the Potomac.

Deserters from the rebel army report that Atlanta is in our possession, with a large number of prisoners; that Richmond papers contain accounts of a battle there on the 31st of August, and that our troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy back with heavy loss, including three Generals, viz., ANDERSON, PATTEN and HARDEE.

The rebel deserters further state that their loss in the fight with the Second Corps on the Weldon railroad was very severe, but that they took a large number of prisoners.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, in company with Gen. GRANT, visited Gen. WARREN at the front yesterday. Rumor gives him an important command in that department.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Reports of Recent Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The naval supply-ship *Brandywine*, lying at Norfolk, took fire last night, and is consumed, with all the stores on board. The loss is exceedingly heavy. The books and money are saved.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, arrived from Varina (James River,) last evening with 25 officers, 10 Surgeons and 415 enlisted men, in charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent for Exchange. They left during the night for Annapolis.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Sept. 1, contains the following dispatches:

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 29.

Twelve miles of the Weldon Railroad have been destroyed by the enemy, the rails and sills being burnt. Among the prisoners captured on Thursday was HANCOCK'S Adjutant-General. He escaped last night, but was recaptured to-day.

The report of the capture of 900 prisoners by HAMPTON is untrue.

During the past two days GRANT has been shelling the town of Petersburgh.

WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Gen. WHEELER has burnt the London bridge over the Tennessee River, and went thence to Marysville and captured 700 prisoners, and thence to New market, where he captured 200 more.

Another Severe Thunder-storm at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 5.

There was another very severe thunder-storm here last night.

The down train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, due here yesterday morning, ran into a land slide twenty miles from this city. The train was thrown from the track, the engine and tender badly damaged, and the fireman slightly bruised. No one else was hurt.

Jubilation.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3.

The capture of Atlanta was celebrated in this city this evening with bonfires, music and speeches. A crowd of several thousands participated in the rejoicings, and they were addressed by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, Hon. WARD HUNT and ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Esq.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 4.

A large and enthusiastic meeting met on the public square last night, to celebrate the capture of Atlanta. Fireworks were displayed and the citizens were addressed by prominent men.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 4.

Yesterday was a gala day in Auburn over the capture of Atlanta. At an early hour flags were hoisted in all parts of the city. At 5 P. M. all the bells commenced ringing, and a salvo of one hundred guns was fired. Immediately a great crowd, including several hundred volunteers, who were waiting to be mustered in, assembled in front of the Western Exchange.

After becoming comparatively quiet, Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN addressed the assemblage in a stirring and eloquent speech. He was followed by Provost-Marshal KNAPP, in an effective address of half an hour. After he concluded it was proposed that the crowd form in procession and march to the residence of Secretary SEWARD.

The crowd had now become so large that they were obliged to go to the park adjoining the Secretary's grounds. After the crowd had halted in the park Mr. SEWARD was called for, and came forward and addressed the assemblage for over an hour, in one of his most impressive and effective speeches.

After he concluded, three cheers were called for for the following persons—SHERMAN, GRANT, SHERIDAN and SEWARD, which were given with a hearty good-will. Three more were then given for the soldiers and the Union.

In the evening, the Governor was serenaded by the Auburn Band, to which he responded briefly, thanking the band for the compliment.

Boston Rejoicing—Death of the Son of Geo N. Sanders—Storm.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

A great Union demonstration, to commemorate SHERMAN'S victory in Georgia, will take place in Faneuil Hall to-morrow night. Gov. ANDREW will preside,

Major REED SANDERS, of the rebel army, died in Fort Warren on Saturday, at the age of 27 years. The deceased was son of GEORGE N. SANDERS.

A cold easterly rain-storm has prevailed since 10 o'clock last night.

New-Jersey Rejoices.

TRENTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

Gov. PARKER has ordered the firing of thirty-four guns in honor of the victory of our troops at Atlanta, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. One hundred guns were fired this evening by the loyal citizens of this city, in honor of SHERMAN'S victory. A public meeting called for this evening was postponed to Friday evening, on account of the prevailing storm.

Rejoicing at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Union League Rooms were illuminated and a Federal salute was fired here on Saturday evening, in honor of the victory at Atlanta. Speeches were made by Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBERTS, ROGERS, and Rev. Mr. KELSO, a refugee from Western Missouri. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The National Telegraphic Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The National Telegraphic Union will assemble Monday morning at the St. James Hotel. Delegates from most of the principal cities will be present. Many of them have already arrived. The Union is composed of the principal telegraph operators throughout the country, and is an association formed for benevolent and social purposes. Its officers are as follows: President, JAMES G. SMITH, of New-York; Vice-President, C. W. HAMMOND, of St. Louis; Secretary, J. A. DAVIS, of Boston; Treasurer, JAMES PATRICK, of Philadelphia.

Heavy Storm West.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The heavy rains Saturday night and Sunday morning caused an unprecedented rise in Licking River. Kelly's and Kilbrough's Bridges, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, near Cynthiana, were washed away. A large number of coal barges lying near the mouth of the river were carried away, and one or two sank. A log struck the steamer *Henry Fitzhugh*, and sank her. Her cabin floated off, and was carried into the Ohio. It is supposed that other damages were caused in this neighborhood.

Burglary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 5.

Burglars stole a draft for $11,000 on WILLIAM CHADBOURNE, of Boston, drawn by ROBERT TEATS, and payable to HENDRIX & BUTLER or order, from LEVI R. BUTLER'S house in this city last night, beside considerable jewelry and silver, and $400 in money. They entered two other houses, and took nothing from them of much value.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept 3.

Sailed, steamship *Constitution*, WATKINS, for Panama, with $1,138,000, of which $456,000 was for New-York.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired to-day by order of the President, in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

Wilmington's Quota Filled.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Sep. 5.

The City of Wilmington has filled her quota with volunteers.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS IN THE VALLEY.

A Brisk Engagement Near Berryville.

The Rebels Handsomely Beaten by Gen. Crook.

A Line of the Enemy's Intrenchments Carried.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 5.

The following special dispatch to the *American* is furnished in advance of publication:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 4—7 A. M.

Gen. TORBET'S cavalry corps, which has encamped at Rippon's store, on the Charlestown and Berryville pike, left camp at 9 o'clock Friday night, and proceeded to Berryville, reaching there at midnight, where they went into camp until daybreak next morning, when they moved out through Berryville on the Winchester pike, taking the road to the left, about seven miles beyond Berryville, and were still advancing when last heard from, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, meeting with little or no opposition.

The infantry, consisting of CROOK'S command, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, broke camp at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and moved in three parallel columns toward Berryville. CROOK'S command was on the left, the Nineteenth Corps in the centre, and the Sixth on the right. CROOK'S command reached Berryville first, about 12 o'clock in the morning, and rested in line of battle, with arms stacked, for a couple of hours, while pickets were being posted on the different roads leading from Berryville.

The Twenty-third Ohio was sent out on Snicker's Ferry road, and the Thirty-sixth Ohio on the Winchester pike, running to the right from Berryville. CROOK'S command went into camp, and had just finished pitching tents at about 4 o'clock, when heavy skirmishing was heard on picket line. The whole command rapidly turned out, and was formed and moved to the support of the pickets, who had been driven from behind some intrenchments which they had occupied.

The Thirty-sixth Ohio and Ninth Virginia were formed, and charged the enemy, driving them out of the intrenchments. A desperate struggle now ensued, the rebels being determined, if possible, to regain possession of the intrenchments. With this object in view, they massed no less than two divisions, and hurled them, with their accustomed ferocity, against our gallant little band, which was supported by both DUVALL'S and THOBURN'S divisions. They were handsomely repulsed every time they charged. The conflict lasted long after the sun had set, and artillery firing was kept up until 9 o'clock.

The whole army has been busily engaged all night in digging intrenchments and throwing up breastworks, and now occupy a strong position. The whole of the fighting, so far, has been done by CROOK'S command, which captured fifty prisoners and a stand of colors.

Our loss will amount to about three hundred killed and wounded, whilst that of the enemy is at least one-third greater. The following are some of our casualties:

Capt. SELBY, Thirty-sixth Ohio, wounded in the leg.

Capt. BARKER, Thirty-sixth Ohio, wounded in the leg.

Lieut. PHILLIPS, Thirty-sixth Ohio, wounded in the thigh.

Quartermaster-Sergeant E. HANSON, Second Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers, killed.

Sergt. J. W. MOORFORD, same regiment, left arm amputated.

Corp. J. McCARY, Company A, same regiment, and Private HENRY WEBSTER, same company, slightly wounded.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday, in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, supposed to be AVERILL advancing.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

An Advance Movement.

THE ARMY AGAIN IN MOTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Sept. 3.

At 4 o'clock this morning orders were received for the entire army to move forward. The wagons were soon packed and sent to the rear in the vicinity of Bolivar Heights, and the different corps took up their line of march about 5 o'clock. The Sixth Corps, Gen. WRIGHT, and Gen. CROOK'S command, started out on the road leading directly for Bunker Hill, the Sixth Corps having the advance. The Nineteenth Corps, Gen. EMORY, struck off to the left, eventually taking the Berryville pike and proceeding in that direction, evidently with the intention of holding that place, and ultimately making a flank movement upon the rebel position at Bunker Hill. The movement was executed with remarkable dispatch and readiness.

NO OPPOSITION

was made, whatever, by the enemy during the movement, and at last advices the army had found a new line of defence beyond Smithfield, on the Martinsburgh pike, and some seven miles from Charlestown. Considerable speculation is rife, regarding the movements of the Nineteenth Corps, although they had not encountered any opposition as yet. It is thought operations will be delayed until the Nineteenth Corps have accomplished their task, whatever it may prove to be. The movements during next week, no doubt, will prove interesting. Great enthusiasm was displayed on receipt of the news of the fall of Atlanta, and energetic were the encomiums bestowed upon the gallant army of the West and its General, for the prosecution of the campaign.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama, to-day, with $1,337,000 in gold, and 295 passengers.

The Sanitary Commission remit by the *Constitution* $28,000 in gold.

The fair of the Christian Commission will nett at least $25,000 in gold.

The ship *Bethshan*, bound for Hong Kong, carries out 1,300 barrels flour, 500 flasks of quicksilver.

Hawaiian sugars, to the amount of 350,000 pounds, have been sold to the local refinery.

The Propeller Sciota Sunk—Nine Persons Drowned.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 5.

The propeller *Sciota* was run into off Dunkirk on Friday night by the propeller *Arctic*, and sunk. Nine persons were drowned, as follows: Mrs. Catharine Dickson and child; Mrs. Henrietta Harris, of Toledo Geo. H. Hicok, clerk of the *Sciota*; two firemen and three colored hands, names unknown. The Captain, one passenger and twelve of the crew were saved.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Correspondence Between the Commissioners.

The Rebel Agent's Views of General Butler's Proposition.

General Butler's Caustic and Logical Reply.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed I send you a note from the Agent of Exchange of Prisoners to the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. OULD, in reply to his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me eight months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. OULD has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

I am therefore driven to the same mode of placing my justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public, before it reaches the Confederate Commissioner. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General,
and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF
VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, Aug. —, 1864.

Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange:

SIR: Your note to Maj. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th of August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Maj. MULFORD has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners;" and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you [Maj. MULFORD] the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Maj. MULFORD and by myself, as Agent of Exchange, to exchange *all* prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the Winter of 1863-4, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange *all* soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At an interview which was held between yourself and the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon capture to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States, for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by JEFFERSON DAVIS, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect.

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity or honor of the United States, upon any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

Pardon me if I misunderstood you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does not in good faith mean to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service, because I am informed that very lately, almost cotemporaneously with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include *all* prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri are to be treated as prisoners of war when captured in arms in the service of the United States. Such declaration that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be prisoners of war would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated, or in other words, that colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into, and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or municipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war that the capture of moveable property vests the title to that property in the captor, and therefore where one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent Government capturing and holding such possession. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals immediately are claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the *"jus disponendi,"* the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, i. e., by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States Army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore, the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their captor merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under BAINBRIDGE and DECATUR, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the Northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to reënslave our negro soldiers, when captured by you upon the *"jus post limini,"* or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or in other words, you claim that by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent Power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured, and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable* property.

True, it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to reënslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently then with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be reënslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, Sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, Sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and well-fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an ablebodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note, as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

THE LETTER OF COMMISSIONER OULD.

The following documents, alluded to by Gen. BUTLER, are published in all the Richmond papers, addressed "To the relatives and friends of Confederate soldiers confined in Northern prisons:"

On the 23d of July, 1863, the Cartel of Exchange was agreed upon. The chief, if not only purpose of that instrument, was to secure the release of all prisoners of war. To that end, the fourth article provides that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole, in ten days after their capture, and that the prisoners then held, and those thereafter taken, should be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The sixth article also stipulates that all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged within ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

From the date of the cartel until July, 1863, the Confederate authorities held the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion, I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. As ready as the enemy always has been to bring false accusations against us, it has never been alleged that we failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not under charges, when we held the excess. On the other hand, during the same time, the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in cruel confinement, in iron or doomed cells, without charges or trial.

In July, 1863, the enemy, for the first time since the adoption of his cartel, held the excess of prisoners. As soon as that fact was ascertained, whenever a delivery was made by the Federal authorities, they demanded an equal number in return. I endeavored frequently to obtain from the Federal Agent of Exchange a distinct avowal of the intentions of his Government as to the delivery of prisoners, but in vain. At length on Oct. 20, 1863, I addressed to Brig.-Gen. MEREDITH the following letter, to wit:

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange.

SIR: More than a month ago, I asked your acquiescence in a proposition that all officers and soldiers, on both sides, should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men, on both sides, should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages, if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it.

As usual, you have as yet made no response. I tell you, frankly, I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of dissipating the idea that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchange.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer; but, perhaps, you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

On the 29th of October, 1863, I received from Gen. MEREDITH a communication informing me that my proposal of the 20th was "not accepted." I was insultingly told that if the excess of prisoners was delivered they would be wrongfully declared exchanged by me, and put in the field. To show how groundless this imputation was, it is not only necessary for me to state that since then I have repeatedly offered to give ten Federal captives for every Confederate soldier whom the enemy will show to have been wrongfully declared exchanged.

From the last-mentioned date until the present time, there have been but few deliveries of prisoners, the enemy in each case demanding a like number in return.

It will be observed that the Confederate authorities only claimed that the provisions of the cartel should be fulfilled. They only asked the enemy to do what, without any hesitation, they had done during the first year of the operation of the cartel. Seeing a persistent purpose on the part af the Federal Government to violate its own agreement, the Confederate Government, moved by the sufferings of the brave men who are unjustly held in Northern prisons, determined to abate their fair demands, and accordingly, on the 10th of August, 1864, I addressed the following communication to Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange, in charge of the flag-of-truce boat, which on the same day I delivered to him at Varina, on the James River:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 30, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side upon parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged.

The proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered, where it is practicable. I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

I accompanied the delivery of the letter with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave.

On the 20th of the same month Maj. MULFORD returned with the flag-of-truce steamer, but brought no answer to my letter of the 10th of August. In conversation with him I asked him if he had any reply to make to my communication, and his answer was that he was not authorized to make any. So deep was the solicitude which I felt in the fate of the captives in Northern prisons, that I determined to make another effort. In order to obviate any objection which technicality might raise as to the person to whom my communication was addressed, I wrote to Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, who is the Federal Commissioner of Exchange, residing in Washington City, the following letter, and delivered the same to Maj. MULFORD on the day of its date. Accompanying that letter was a copy of the communication which I had addressed to Maj. MULFORD on the 10th of August:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange:

SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a communication which, on the 10th inst., I addressed and delivered to Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange. Under the circumstances of the case, I deem it proper to forward this paper to you, in order that you may fully understand the position which is taken by the Confederate authorities. I shall be glad if the proposition therein made is accepted by your Government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

On the afternoon of the 30th of August, I was notified that the flag-of-truce steamer had again appeared at Varina. On the following day I sent to Maj. MULFORD the following note, to wit:

RICHMOND, Aug. 31, 1864.

Maj. Jno. E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: On the 10th of this month I addressed you a communication to which I have received no answer. On the 22d instant I also addressed a communication to Maj.-Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, inclosing a copy of my letter to you of the 10th instant. I now respectfully ask you to state in writing whether you have any reply to either of said communications; and, if not, whether you have any reason to give why no reply has been made?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

In a short time I received the following response, to wit:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE STEAMER NEW-YORK,
VARINA, Va., Aug. 31, 1864.

Hon. R. Ould, Agent for Exchange:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of to-day, requesting answer, &c., to your communication of the 10th inst., on question of exchange of prisoners.

To which, in reply, I would say, I have no communications on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized to make answer. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,
Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

I have thus fully set before you the action of the Confederate authorities in relation to a matter which lays so near your hearts, and how it has been received by the enemy. The fortunes of your fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends are as dear to those authorities as their persons are precious to you, and I have made this publication, not only as an illustration of Federal bad faith, but also that you might see that your Government has spared no effort to secure the release of the gallant men who have so often fronted death in the defence of our sacred cause.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

AUG. 31, 1864.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

The bark *Normandy*, at Providence, from Shields, reports: "Sept. 2, 80 miles southeast of the Nantucket Light, vessel fell in with and boarded the wreck of a bark, abandoned and full of water, which had apparently been run into but a short time previous, as all sails were set. She appeared to have been abandoned the day before. She had an elliptic stern, and the only letters that could be seen on her were 'J. R. K.,' being her hailing port. Her cargo is supposed to have been fruit, as large quantities of it were floating near the wreck."

A United States Frigate Burned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Navy Department last night received a dispatch, announcing the burning of the United States frigate *Brandywine*, the storeship at Norfolk with all her stores. The cause of the fire is not yet known, nor any of the particulars.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington at this Port, and Belgian off Father Point.

Seizure of the Pirate Georgia by the Niagara.

A Prize Crew Placed on Board and the Vessel Sent to New-York.

The Captain and Crew Landed at Dover.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The main points of her news have been anticipated by the *Caledonia*, but the summary brought by that vessel, although it extended to Aug. 26, failed to include the important news regarding the seizure of the pirate *Georgia* by the *Niagara*, the details of which we give below.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th of August, passed Farther Point at a late hour Sunday night.

The steamship *St. David*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 25th.

The pirate *Florida* sailed from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 4th of August, on a cruise.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA.

A telegram dated London, Aug. 25, and put on board the *City of Washington* at Queenstown, says:

"The U. S. frigate *Niagara* seized the rebel pirate steamer *Georgia* twenty miles off Lisbon; put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New-York. The *Niagara* landed the Captain and crew of the *Georgia* at Dover.

The *Georgia*, when seized, was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against her seizure.

The event excites much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government.

There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but generally satisfaction is expressed."

A telegram received by the *Belgian*, dated London, Aug. 26, says:

"The capture of the pseudo pirate *Georgia* by the United States frigate *Niagara* has created no excitement whatever."

The *Shipping Gazette*, of Aug. 24, publishes the following communication, which had been received by the Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to whom it was addressed:

Ellora, (s s,) Gibraltar, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Gentlemen: I beg to report the arrival of this ship at the above port, all well, at 9 P. M. this day. Fine weather has been experienced throughout the passage. On the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., Great Burlings, bearing N. E., eight to nine miles distant, we passed close to two screw steam vessels, both under steam, but hove to with their heads in shore. The larger of these was evidently an American-built frigate, and was flying the Federal flag. The smaller was an English built-vessel, of about 700 to 800 tons, without any flag flying, and was deeply laden. On her stern was written in white letters, (apparently quite recently done,) "*Georgia*, Liverpool." She was brig-rigged, with bowsprit and jibboom, and had a black funnel placed rather further forward than it is in the generality of merchant steamers. Heavily laden boats were passing frequently from the smaller to the larger vessel, and I observed in one that was in transit at the time of our passing under the stern of the frigate, a quantity of seamen's chests and bedding. The frigate had tackles at both of her lower yard-arms, and she hoisted her pinnace out soon after we passed her. Preparations also appeared to be going on for hoisting in heavy weights. On the poop of the smaller vessel were several officers in American naval uniform, and a number of men, evidently belonging to the frigate, all fully armed. The larger ship appeared to be upward of 3,000 tons, full rigged, with two black funnels, with white band six feet from the top, she had a large gilded eagle on her stern, and altogether appeared very like the American screw-steam frigate *Niagara*. Boats were passing between the ships as long as we could discern them. The sea was very smooth, and the weather fine. I am, &c.,

GEO. S. SPARKES, Commander *Ellora*, (s s.)

The *Georgia*, it will be recollected, was for a length of time engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. Bates, of that port, for £15,000 or £16,000, was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of mails from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it appears she was in transit to those ports when her capture was made, with her cargo. She was insured at Lloyd's on a policy not free from capture.

REBEL AND NATIONAL CRUISERS.

THE FLORIDA.

The latest intelligence from the *Florida*, as stated above, is to the effect that she left Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Aug. 4, on a cruise. The *Freeman's Journal* of Aug. 25 has this paragraph:

"By intelligence received on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Lloyd's, through the *Preston*, Capt. Wakeman, just arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, it appears that vessel spoke the Confederate cruiser *Florida* on the 25th of July, in lat. 36°, lon. 36°, on the lookout for prizes. The *Florida* steamed up alongside the *Preston*, and having ascertained her nationality, put a number of letters and late newspapers on board her, the latter containing accounts of the destruction of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*. Further communications were about being interchanged, when a vessel bearing the United States flag hove in sight, and the *Florida* started off in pursuit."

THE IROQUOIS.

The Havre correspondence of the *Shipping Gazette* writes, under date Thursday evening, Aug. 18: "The Federal corvette *Iroquois*, nine guns, Capt. Rogers, arrived in our roadstead early this morning, and solicited permission to enter the port. The permission having been granted, and a pilot sent to her, she came in about eleven o'clock, first firing a salute, and was stationed in the Bassin de l'Eure. For some reason not explained, her salute was not returned until about two hours afterward. A considerable number of persons assembled on the jetty to see her enter, and in the course of the day she received numerous visitors. Her crew is from 160 to 200 men, and many of them are English. They do not look quite so smart and clean as the men in the English navy, but they seem fit for fighting. The officers say that the *Iroquois* has been looking after Confederate ships in the channel. The guns are Dahlgrens and Parrotts, and only one is rifled; and the officers profess to think more highly of them than those of the English and the French. Two of the officers have been sent up to Paris, and those remaining at Havre allege that they do not know how long they are likely to stay here. Although Havre has suffered dreadfully from the American war, and although one part of her population sympathizes strongly with the North and the other with the South, the presence of the corvette has given rise to no manifestation of opinion. The officers are quiet, gentlemenly men."

THE REBEL VESSELS IN FRANCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 22.

Two ships intended for the Confederate Government have for some time past been in construction at Nantes. The *Phare de la Loire* now states that the *San Francisco* and *Chang-Hai* are still in the dock at St. Nazaire, where their fitting out is being completed with a certain mystery. A notice placed in a conspicuous position before the building shed, forbids the entrance of strangers. Fastenings are said to have been placed around the sides of the vessels, in the vicinity of the engines, to receive chains, and thus form an armor similar to that used by the *Kearsarge* in its encounter with the *Alabama*. M. Voruz is stated to have received from the Minister of Marine the authorization to try the engines; Count de Chasseloup Laubat, however, required that only one vessel should leave the harbor at a time, and that he should be informed of each departure and arrival of these ships. The *Phare de la Loire* adds that the date for the trial trips has not yet been fixed.

A SUPPOSED BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the Freeman's Journal, Aug. 25.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a long, low, brig-rigged one-funnel steamer, carrying no ensign, was observed off Kingstown, steaming very fast. She came from a northerly direction, and had her paddle-boxes and gunwale painted white. After remaining a short time in the bay, she "ran away," steering in a southeast course.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Richmond, Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

It is understood that Gen. Bragg has lately gone to the West, armed with the full confidence of President Davis, to assist Gen. Hood, and will thence proceed to the Mississippi River, in order to promote the passage from the western to the eastern bank of Gen. Kirby Smith and many of the men who triumphed last Spring over Gen. Banks. It is obvious that if a considerable portion of Kirby Smith's army is brought across the Mississippi, and escape the vigilance of the Federal gunboats which patrol the mighty stream, a considerable difference in the relations of the armies following Sherman and Hood will be established. My impression is that Gen. Kirby Smith, if he crosses the Mississippi, will effect his passage not far from Memphis, and will be apt to attack the base of Gen. Sherman's operations at Nashville and Chattanooga. Two of the most active and efficient offiers in the Confederate service, Gens. Stephen D. Lee and Forrest, are detained in Northern Mississippi by the necessity imposed upon them of watching a large body of Federals who are striving to march from Memphis to reinforce Sherman before Atlanta, and who have already received a slight defeat at Tupelo. It will be remembered that, with less than 4,000 men, Forrest in May last scattered to the winds a similar force to that which is now advancing through Mississippi under Gen. Washburn, and which, numbering in strength 10,000 men, was then under the command of Gen. Sturgis. It is difficult for those unacquainted with this continent to follow not only the operations of the trunk armies under Lee and Hood, but also the movements of legs and arms—as for instance of Early in the neighborhood of Washington, of Kirby Smith on the Mississippi, and elsewhere, of S. D. Lee and Forrest. If the map of the once United States exhibits still the similitude of a seething plain covered with molten lava, and coursed over by incarnate fiends, there are very patent indications that upon both sides the supply of combatants is waning low, and that, unless the most strenuous efforts are put forth by the Federals, the war cannot be much longer prolonged. Is the temper of the Northern people such as to admit of success attending these efforts? The answer to this question can be given better in New-York or London than in Richmond, encompassed as it is by the prejudices and embittered by the venom which spring from fratricidal strife, but upon the correctness of the answer depends the solution of the problem in which England is chiefly interested—will the approaching Autumn bring this weary strife to a close, or is another Winter of trial and privation in store for the Confederate States? The more I see of this American war, the more inscrutable does any future event, except the certainty of plenary independence in the end for these much-enduring Southerners, appear to me; and I must decline to hazard speculations upon a subject which I am convinced is far beyond the ken of any man in the Confederate States.

There was lately brought to Castle Thunder, (one of the prisons of Richmond,) a young chubby-faced English boy, named James Addy, eighteen years of age. He was a deserter from the Yankees, and his story is such as I have heard again and again repeated, but rarely with such appearance of veracity as in this case. His father is stated by him to be a yeoman farmer, living near a Yorkshire village called Askern, about six miles from Doncaster. At thirteen, James Addy says he was appointed a midshipman on board her Majesty's frigate *Emerald*; but after serving, with intervals of sickness, for about four years on the coast of Africa, his health gave way, and he resigned and returned home. Last Winter, accompanied by two friends, Henry and Thomas Garner, he visited New-York, intending to return in two or three weeks to England. The keeper of the house in New-York where they boarded drugged their wine, and put them while insensible in the guard-house. The ruffian, in addition to stealing the money and valuables of young Addy and his companions, doubtless realized the bounty money paid by the recruiting officers for three recruits. They were put into Company A or B, Forty-seventh New-York Regiment. They refused to do duty as soldiers. Addy tried twice to escape before he succeeded, and says that one of his companions, Henry Garner, was arrested while trying to escape, and, as Addy fears, was shot. After many hardships and difficulties, Addy succeeded in getting to Richmond, and was committed to Castle Thunder, the prison for deserters. The poor boy says he would die a dozen deaths rather than go back to the Yankees. The Commissioner appointed by the Confederate Government to examine Yankee deserters has taken pity upon him, and he has been sent to Wilmington with a view to running the blockade and getting back to England. It is hard to see, if this story be true, why Henry Garner's parents are not entitled to demand from the Washington Government compensation for the death of their son, (as compensation was exacted for the murder of Capt. Brabazon from the Chinese Government,) or, at any rate, the punishment of the New-York lodging-house keeper, whose name is known. It must be obvious that this case is one which admits of verification by reference to the Captain of the *Emerald*, and courts investigation."

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

Lord Palmerston had been addressing his constituents at Tiverton on the general policy of his Government. In the course of his remarks he spoke as follows on the American war:

"Then there was the American civil war. There is much difference of opinion as to the merits of the contending parties. Some are for the North, on the ground of their hatred of Slavery. Some are for the South, on the ground of their love of freedom and independence. We might have been involved one way or other if we had listened to many of those who urged different courses of action. We might have been involved in the quarrel, but I believe the country is glad we have abstained from following that course. [Cheers.] We could have had nothing to gain, and we should only have added thousands of our own sons to the hecatomb of victims which that calamitous, bloody and slaughtering war has sacrificed. [Cheers.] We may hope, that time and reflection – and recent advices from America show some favorable symptoms—we may hope that time and reflection, and the fact of the immense losses which have been sustained, and the slight hopes of success which appear on the part of the North, may warrant the hope that many months will not elapse before some progress will be made toward healing that tremendous breach which now exists. [Cheers.] But of this I am convinced that if we had yielded to those who, from the purest motives, and from a sincere conviction, urged us to interfere, to offer our mediation, and to endeavor to reconcile the parties before their differences were ripe for adjustment, we we should not only have failed in accomplishing that object, but we should have embittered the feeling between that country and this, and have rendered the future establishment of good relations between us and themselves less easy and more difficult—[hear, hear]—therefore, I think that our neutrality is right. I am sure that it is appreciated by the country at large." [Cheers.]

THE COTTON QUESTION.

Mr. George McHenry, has addressed the following letter to the *Times*: "Sir, a few months ago I drew your attention to the fact that the Board of Trade tables did not credit the Confederate States with any of the cotton received in England from them through the ports of the West Indies and Mexico. I find now that the Commissioners of Customs have made the same error, and in their report for 1863, just published, they base an argument upon the mistake, and assert that the blockade was more effective in 1863 than in 1862. It is due to the South that this matter should be corrected. Though the Government returns record but 57,090 cwt. in 1860, against 120,752 cwt. in 1862, the actual importations of American cotton in the United Kingdom were 550,000 cwt., against 300,000 cwt., or nearly double. Nor is this all. Quite an extensive commerce was carried on last year between the Federal States and the above-named countries of intermediate export, the Yankees receiving Southern cotton for provisions shipped thither, which, with that stolen from the Confederates, made their receipts equal to those of Great Britain, whereas a comparatively small quantity was obtained by them in 1862. In fact, the South ranked as the second cotton-exporting country last year. Since the 1st of January her shipments have even been greater than they were during the whole of 1863. From the period of the establishment of the blockade to the present time she has contributed to the outer world 3,000,000 cwt. of cotton, about one-half of which escaped from within her limits subsequent to last September. This, with the enormous stocks of cotton and cotton yarns and goods made chiefly out of her staple at the consuming points when hostilities commenced, has been the principal means of furnishing that description of clothing to the inhabitants of the globe for the past three years. The entire increase in the production of cotton, inferior in quality as it is, in other countries under the influence of high prices, has not been equal to more than 500,000 American bales; while if cultivation had gone on uninterruptedly in the Confederacy, the natural augmentation in the yield at former quotations would this season have reached 1,500,000 bales. India and China are cotton-manufacturing, as well as cotton-growing countries, and hence they, like England, had on hand, in addition to their heavy stocks of goods, a large surplus of the raw material, which they have been induced to part with in consequence of its extreme value. Prices have already touched the highest rates ever known. To be sure, some New-Orleans middling cotton sold at Liverpool during the last war with the American States, in 1814, at 39d. per pound.; but that quotation was in paper money, when gold was at a premium of 30 per cent. In ordinary times there is always two years' stock of cotton goods in the hands of all classes. When Fort Sumter fell there were, owing to the excessive productions of the Southern States of 1858, 1859 and 1860, which met a fictitious consumption by the erection of too much mill-power, three years' requirements. It is therefore easy to perceive how the raiment famine has been postponed. A point, however, will yet be arrived at when it will be necessary to call upon the South for her accustomed supplies. The second season after peace the South will be able to export between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales of cotton, and perhaps more. She can readily turn a greater portion of her labor on to the cultivation of that staple than formerly, and purchase a part of her food supplies from her neighbors of the 'Northwestern Confederacy.' No other cotton-growing country has such a granary at hand."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

An absurd letter, written from Niagara Falls by the correspondent of the London *Times*, the drift of which was given in our columns last week, has attracted much more attention and elicited more comment than it deserved. The London *Star* says:

"If all the correspondent alleged be true, *the Northern Democrats who have given him their confidence at Niagara, are more conspicuously candidates for the halter than the Presidency*; but we are quite satisfied that neither Mr. Dean Richmond, Vallandigham, nor even Ben Wood, are at all likely to fill in the terrible programme sketched out for them. The fact is, the correspondent is befooled by the unscrupulous schemers who have met at Niagara. They wish to set themselves up as leaders, in the hope that their European notoriety will enable them to achieve some of their pet projects at home; and all the drivel which they palm upon their dupe he solemnly sets forth as fact to the readers of the journal he represents. It is humiliating to the character of the English press that such wild and sanguinary nonsense should be published as the veritable intentions of the American people, and still worse that shrewd men of business, and even those who profess to take part in public affairs, should be thus deceived. The Southern Peace Commissioners would, no doubt, rejoice to inaugurate a new civil war in the North, and there can, unfortunately, be no doubt of the anxiety of the correspondent to see whole hetacombs of his fellow-men swept to destruction in order that Slavery may be preserved. It is new for an Englishman to regard a *coup d'état* as 'an act of civic courage,' but he reproves McClellan for having 'let slip an opportunity' of imbruing his hands in the blood of his own countrymen to serve the base purposes of selfish ambition. Sympathy with Slavery already exhibits its natural fruit in the approbation of violence as a means of achieving professedly constitutional objects. And the most offensive aspect of all is that expressions of approval of ruthless violence, and instigations to a Northern General to follow the career of Catiline, are conveyed amidst hypocritical professions of a desire for peace! Fortunately, whatever the wishes of this model Englishman may be, whatever the desires of the Southern commissioners, and whatever insane projects may lurk in the breasts of a few desperate Northern traitors, the people of the North have hitherto been able to present to the world the spectacle of a great people carrying on a vast war involving the issues of Freedom or Slavery, with perfect tranquillity at home, and the supremacy of the law as universally acknowledged as in any European kingdom; and *we believe that the Chairman of the New-York Central Railway is not destined to destroy the Republic.*"

The Liverpool *Post* says: "Mr. Lincoln had all but unconquerable difficulties when he became President. He encountered an army in the field, he was beset by opponents and traitors at home, and he had to create an army adequate to the wants of the occasion, for when he entered the office the United States army was hardly more numerous than the assembled volunteers at Aintree last Saturday. He did call an army into the field; he had to discover Generals through experiments, and it is admitted that, as in other wars, Generals of merit have turned up. The enemy has been expelled from a very large portion of the Slave States. *The Confederate army no longer holds the field; and it must be admitted that if the Northern army is incapable of entering the trenches, they dare not leave them.* No doubt the Administration at Washington have committed numerous faults—have fallen into many blunders, but that is nothing extraordinary. In every war the experienced Governments of Europe have fallen into mistakes and blunders innumerable; and even Napoleon himself owed his fall to the mal-administration of his Ministry. In this country we are not able to judge, except generally, of affairs in America. Just at this moment we are less capable than ever of appreciating the feelings of our trans-Atlantic brethren. They are preparing for the election of a four years' sovereign; and the election of that soverign has important and potent referenee to the civil war. In small election matters we are not particularly scrupulous ourselves; and with regard to America we may presume that the less we believe of what their newspapers say the less likely are we to fall into error in judging of parties. One thing, however, ought not to be overlooked. Our Government, our merchants, our artisans and our manufacturers should take stock of what is known of Southern and Northern policy in reference to the war. If, as the Niagara negotiators intend, the North is to be convulsed by civil war, it concerns us to estimate the effect on our own interests. America was our best customer; America is still a good customer. If factions in the North invite invasion from the South, it requires no great amount of judgment to see that a crisis will ensue, of which just now it would be impossible to estimate the sad consequences not only to the Americans but to ourselves. The Niagara negotiators tell us of the depression of trade, the derangement of the currency, and the want of employment in the event of a civil war; and we are bound to consider the force of such a state of things on ourselves. *But if Mr. Lincoln has shown a want of vigor hitherto, he has displayed no lack of courage or resolution. He is an honest man; he has an oath in Heaven for the preservation of the Constitution;* he has an army under his command; he has a large party to back him; and we would, perhaps, be very wrong to deny him the display of vigor necessary to a greater occasion than has yet been upon him. He is competent legally to proclaim martial law everywhere; and if there be any reason to believe that the threats uttered at Niagara will be carried into action, Mr. Lincoln will be doing very wrong not to take the business promptly in hand and preserve order, and offer fair play to all parties. There can be no doubt whatever that the South at this moment considers itself in peril; and its impatience betrays a conviction in the Confederate mind that, if the pending election cannot be turned to account, its chance of success will become smaller. The North, however, would commit a great mistake to stand upon etiquette when offers of conciliation are made; and, so far as we know, these offers are of a nature which unquestionably invite to a desirable compromise."

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RECENT THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

From the London Herald, Aug. 22.

In the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday, Mr. F. H. Lewis, addressing the presiding Judge, said: Allow me, my lord, to make an application in the matter of a gentleman of the name of Bateman, who is charged with assaulting a lady named Bristowe. The lady instituted these proceedings for the purpose of protecting her daughter's character, and after the apology the gentleman has made in a letter I will read, I think you will have no objection to granting the application that the recognizances be discharged.

The letter was as follows:

August 20, 1864.

Madam: As my attention and acts of friendship to your daughter have been so widely misrepresented to you, and so greatly misunderstood, I deem it but proper to assure you on the honor of a gentleman that as far as I am concerned I have never acted in any other way than a gentleman should do. I declare solemnly that no improprieties whatever have taken place, and I regret extremely that you should be under the contrary impression. I may also add that the sole reason of my meeting your daughter on the evening of the 1st August was to dissuade her from fulfilling her engagement at Paisley without your consent.

I am only too anxious to convince you that your ideas are erroneous, and I hope that you will consider that I have done all in my power to do so, especially for the sake of the young lady herself.

I have further to state that I regret to learn that you still labor under the impression that I assaulted you. I can quite understand how in the excitement of the moment you may have so imagined. If, indeed, I accidentally touched you, thus causing such erroneous impression, I can have no hesitation in expressing my regret that even that occurred.

To Mrs. Bristowe. H. L. BATEMAN.

Mr. F. H. Lewis went on to state that, after this, and the oath of her daughter that nothing improper had occurred between her and Mr. Bateman, Mrs. Bristowe did not consider herself justified in further prosecuting the matter; and it was only due to Mr. Bateman to state that, reports being rife as to the matter being settled for a money consideration, he, on the part of Mrs. Bristowe, begged to give such reports the most positive denial.

Mr. Sleigh, who appeared for Mr. Bateman, said that after the letter which had been read, and Mr. Lewis' statement, he could have nothing to add, and should therefore apply to the court that Mr. Bateman be discharged from his recognizances.

His Lordship said he could see no reason to the contrary.

The recognisances were accordingly discharged. And thus ended the Adelphi drama.

MR. SPURGEON IN TROUBLE.

"Mr. Spurgeon's 'Sermon on Baptismal Regeneration,' says the *Liverpool Post*, "has got him into difficulties, which will probably take him a long time to tide over. He has not only incurred the censure and lost the friendship of persons of almost every other denomination, but he has had to submit to the castigation of one of the fathers of his own. The veteran Baptist Noel has, to use language kindred to the subject, been 'faithful' with him. In a letter recently written, he tells Mr. Spurgeon that he has 'ascribed immorality to brethren whose lives disprove the charge,' and that in denouncing the Evangelical clergy as 'unworthy the friendship of honest men,' he has 'blasted the memory of some of the most excellent men who ever lived.' He also tells Mr. Spurgeon that he—Baptist Noel, who, before Mr. Spurgeon was born, was 'a leader of the people'—'values and desires the friendship of those Christian men' whom Mr. Spurgeon spurns, and that 'if for this' Mr. Spurgeon 'accounts him dishonest,' he must appeal 'from the judgment of Mr. Spurgeon to that of God.'"

SPAIN.

RELEGATION OF GEN. PRIM TO OVIEDO.

The *Iberia*, of Madrid, in its issue of Aug. 8, refers in the following terms to what occurred prior to Gen. Prim's departure from Madrid:

"Within a few days after the events of the Montaña del Principe Pio (the mutiny in the Saboya regiment,) Gen. Prim was summoned to the Ministry of War by an aide-de-camp. On presenting himself in, obedience to this summons, Gen. Prim was informed that the Government would be glad to see him avail himself of the leave of absence for foreign travel which he held. The General replied that he did not require to travel. The Minister for War then said the Government had determined upon his quitting Madrid within twenty-four hours, and that he should await orders at Corunna. Gen. Prim protested against such departure without prejudice to his right of subsequently making protest first by memorial to the Queen and afterward from his place in the Senate. He finally declined leaving Madrid before the 15th inst., and explained his reasons for not accepting Corunna as a place of residence. The Minister expressed his concurrence in what the General had said, but added that he should consult his colleague by telegraph.

The reply did not fail to arrive very speedily. It was the 11th inst., and the Government could not wait longer than the 13th. The General might select any town he wished except Cataluna, Aragon, Valencia, Logrono, or any other district connected by railway with Madrid. Oviedo was therefore chosen as the place of residence."

The *Correspondencia de Espana* says:

"A request was addressed by the Minister of War to Gen. Prim to travel by a different railway route to Oviedo, from that announced in the Progressist journals. This request has been censured by some who misunderstand the motives by which it was dictated. It was made for one very simple reason.

The Government knew positively that the Progressists, this time supported by the Democrats, had taken measures to make the departure of Gen. Prim one of those political manifestations styled pacific, to which flock not only politicians, but the curious, the idle, and all those, of whatever class they may be who see in any novelty a diversion.

According to the law on public meetings recently voted by the Cortes, the Government could not, without ignoring this law and bringing authority into contempt, permit the repetition of the scenes which took place at the funeral of Señor Munoz Torrero.

It might, therefore, have been necessary in order to prevent a violation of the law, to employ public force, and then not only would the authors of the manifestation have suffered but also the women, the children, those persons present simply out of curiosity, and those who might happen to be passing through the streets.

In this alternative the Government took the most natural and sensative course of recommending Gen. Prim to change his route, and thus avoid a manifestation. This would not prevent his friends taking leave of him at the railway station, in perfect liberty and in such number they might think fit, since the Government had no interest in preventing a manifestation or ovation, except to preserve public order and the authority of the law."

FRANCE.

THE QUADRUPLE MURDER.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes from Paris as follows regarding a case which has already been briefly mentioned;

"A month's study of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, whilst showing the amount of French crime, would reveal the facts that criminals in this country when once they set to work, stop short of no horror. A few days ago, a man was tried for the murder of his mother-in-law, arson committed to hide his crime, and wounds inflicted on another woman by means of vitriol. Two men are now being tried in the south, and their indictment is even more terrible. One might fancy one was reading another tale of Edgar Poe. On July 9 last, Jacques Latour, a baker, and Francois Audouy, nicknamed Hercules, were accused of assassination and robbery, and committed for trial. The act of accusation gives the following account of the crime with which these men are charged: In the valley of the Arize, and close to the village Labastide-Besplas, lies the chateau of Baillard, a straggling building. In this chateau lived an old bachelor, a M. Bugad de Lasalle, and three servants. Jean Lacanel, the coachman, Pelagie Bycheire, the maid, and Raymond Berge, the cook. M. de Lasalle had a considerable fortune, which he very much neglected; in fact, he was a miser and preferred hoarding up his money even to investing it in Government securities. Public report greatly exaggerated his wealth. He left home but rarely, and had always guns and swords at hand. On the 25th of February last a valet remarked that the shutters of the chateau were closed at an unusually late hour. After making some inquiries, this man went into the court-yard of Bailla, and called Pelagie; finding no one in the kitchen, he went into the stable, where he saw several pools of blood, and in an obscure corner the body of the maid. He immediately gave the alarm, and an atrocious business was soon brought to light. The body of the maid Pelagie had been discovered on the ground floor. In a wood-shed, close by, lay the corpse of Jean Lacanel, where it had evidently been dragged from the stable. It is supposed that he was the first victim, and that Pelagie Bycheire was murdered after a long struggle, whilst attempting to assist him. On the first floor, where the two servants slept, was found the body of M. de Lasalle, at the foot of a bed, and behind the bed, half enveloped in the curtains, was Raymond Berge, her head nearly severed from her body. It seemed as if she had been the last attacked, and had endeavored to defend herself with the bed hangings. The assassin, to accomplish his crime, must have got on the bed, for the sheets showed the marks of muddy boots. It is supposed that M. de Lasalle was murdered in an adjoining room. The four bodies were fearfully mutilated, and the details of the different wounds showed that unheard ferocity had been practised on the victims after death. It is hard to account for this brutality otherwise than by supposing that the assassins were endeavoring to mislead justice. M. de Lasalle is said to have had no enemies, and the only motive for the perpetration of the crime was to obtain the treasure he was known to possess. Suspicion immediately fell on a man who went by the name of Pujol. He had been seen several times in the neighborhood, and had disappeared directly after the assassinations. Had he remained quiet he might have escaped altogether; but he was taken up for wounding and robbery at St. Girons and Toulouse, and as the description given of him coincided with Pujol, the matter was examined, and he was found to be the same man who had been seen wandering round Baillard. His name was not Pujol, but Jacques Latour; he was an escaped convict, he had already been in prison for nine years, and his photograph was in every considerable police station in France. A chain of circumstantial evidence was gone into. Poor before the crime, Latour had his his pockets full of notes and gold a few days later. He annouced his intention of settling in the neighborhood and purchasing a farm, and he went so far as to ask the daughter of his host in marriage, but he soon got frightened and went further on. He continually heard the affair of Labastide discussed, and when told that one of the assassins had been arrested, he declared the report to be false; and on another occasion, when the assassins were accused of having eaten by the side of the dead bodies of their victims, he replied: "And why not—they were hungry?" The evidence collected against Jacques Latour is nearly certain to lead to his conviction. He is supposed to have been aided by the other prisoner, against whom no very strong case has been made out.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon is resolved not to allow the last outrage committed at Rome to pass off with the same impunity as that of which the Mortara family was the victim. The repetition of these acts does the Papal cause great injury, even with those who are sincerely devoted to Catholicism, and the abduction of the child Coen is and must be reprobated by all except rampant and intolerant bigots. The reasons which the Imperial Government may have had for not interfering more actively in the former case do not exist in the present. The strongest remonstrances have already been made to the French Minister at Rome. It has been already intimated that France will not suffer abuses which shock humanity to be perpetrated in a Capital occupied by her army. To do so would be to sanction them; and the Emperor will not sanction them. I do not know whether the Government will go to the length of withdrawing the army altogether from Rome, and leave the Roman Government to settle its affairs with its discontented subjects; for, as is alleged, there are divers reasons, political and strategical, which, irrespectively of protecting the Holy Father, require the continuance of the occupation. But, short of that, the French Government, whose voice in such matters should be all-powerful, will not connive at an act which nothing can justify, which is actually a defiance flung in the face of the civilized world, and particularly of the nation but for whose aid the Roman Government would not only be unable to do such things, but even to maintain itself a single month. I hear that an *ultimatum* will, if friendly remonstrances prove unavailing, be presented to Cardinal Antonelli, which it would be prudent not to disregard.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

The French Provincial Councils had begun to assemble, and two of the Cabinet Ministers had delivered important addresses with reference to the contemplated extension of the powers of those bodies. M. Rouher and M. Rowland were the speakers, and they agreed that the result of the movement is to be a considerable decentralization.

A REBEL WEDDING AT BADEN BADEN.

A letter from Baden Baden of the 17th says; "An interesting occurrence took place last night at the Hotel de l'Europe. A young Lieutenant in the navy of the Confederates States of America led to the hymenial altar, a young lady, a daughter of the heroic City of Richmond. The bride, radiant in youth, and beauty, was sumptuously attired in a costume issuing from the hands of a renowned Paris *modiste*. The bridegroom, a type of manly form and comeliness, was dressed in the naval uniform of the Confederate States. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Flower, the English chaplain. A banquet was afterward served to the assembled guests, in which mine host of the Hotel de l'Europe surpassed himself. The *coup d'œl* of the table was fairylike, the viands delicate and the wines of rich flavor. Prominent among the guests was the expressive head of Mr. Slidell, the Southern envoy."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 26.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 26,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of ⅛d.@¼d. for American, and ¼d.@½d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 5,000 bales, the market closing firmer at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

		Fair.	Middling.
Orleans		Nominal.	30d.
Mobile		Nominal.	29½d
Uplands		Nominal.	29d

The stock in port is 76,500 bales, including 10,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions.—The market is dull. Lard firm.

London, Friday, Aug. 26.

Consols close at 89@89⅛ for Money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £106,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares 45@44 discount.

Erie Shares 40½@41½.

LAW REPORTS.

The World Libel Case—Who are the Responsible Proprietors of that Paper.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

George Opdyke vs. Manton Marble and others.—In this case the plaintiff commenced a suit to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged libel published in the *World* newspaper, and based on the T. W. letters. The plaintiff obtained an order directing Manton M. Marble and Elon Comstock to make discovery of their books and papers, in order to allow the plaintiff to discover who are the proprietors of the *World*, in order that they may be joined as defendants in the suit. The defendants now applied to vacate such order, on the ground that the same was irregular, being *ex parte* and obtained without notice, and also that the affidavit on which the same was based was defective.

The plaintiff in reply made the following statement: "This is an action for libel in the newspaper called the *World*." The plaintiff has been able to discover only two of the editors and proprietors of the newspaper, Manton Marble and Elon Comstock, both of whom are irresponsible and of no account. They are evidently men of straw, set up to mislead the public and conceal the real managers of the concern. For the purpose of discovering who these real managers are the plaintiff has given notice of a motion for a discovery of the books and papers of the concern. In order to aid this motion, he required Marble and Comstock to make affidavits, and on their declining, he obtained from Judge Ingraham an order of reference to examine them. The plaintiff contended that under the act of 1860 his papers were correct and regular. Affidavits were read showing that the certificate of the incorporation of the "World Company," on file in the County Clerk's Office, put the capital at $1,000 in ten shares of $100 each. It was contended that this was a mere sham, and that there were other and real parties whose names would have to be obtained in order to properly carry on the cause.

Mr. J. Larocque, for the defendants, argued that this order was not so much a motion to assist Mr. Opdyke in recovering damages for his wounded feelings as it was a political move. It was supposed that if the internal affairs of the *World*, which was a thorn in the side of its political opponents, could be revealed, some political advantage would be gained, and this was the secret of the entire matter. If this order could prevail, the defendants could be made to criminate themselves, and lay themselves open for a criminal indictment. The statute compelling reluctant or unwilling witnesses to testify, had no effect, and did not include the parties in the action. Such parties, he argued, could not be made to appear as witnesses against themselves.

Mr. David Dudley Field, in reply, said that the ostensible men of the *World*, were men of straw, and this motion was to discover who the real parties are. Where the name of a defendant was unknown, a fictitious name could be inserted, and the pleading amended when the real name was obtained. If they waited till the trial to find out these names, why at that time they would be sent back to amend, and a delay of two or three years would certainly elapse.

The certificate was a sham, intended to put forward men of straw, so that no responsible parties could be sued or held liable on the publication they issued.

Marble, one of the so-called proprietors, was irresponsible. Taylor, another one, was a clerk in Mr. Barlow's office, and the other was a man named Roe, living in the West. They had an affidavit of August Belmont, who testified that he was proprietor of the *World* till May, 1864, when he retired. It was not intended to make Marble criminate himself, but to show what others were responsible with them. He repudiated the idea that this was a party move; it was an idea to punish falsifiers and libelers and bring them to justice, or prove the truth of what they said respecting the plaintiff. No man could get rid of responsibility because a corporation had to do with circulating a libel; the agent who indicted and libeled was personally responsible. If the *World* was a thorn in Mr. Opdyke's side, it was a thorn without a sting.

Mr. Larocque, in conclusion, remarked that from the remarks of counsel it could be seen that the idea he threw out of its being a political move was a true one. Mr. Marble and his associates made no answer to the affidavits, in which he and others were spoken of as men of straw. They preferred to stand on their own merits, and could not reply, nor even sue upon libel the parties making these assertions. If this was a libel, the corporation, "The *World* Company," were liable, and the injured party has his recourse against them. There was no affidavit or statement that the corporation was irresponsible or insolvent. The corporation were the proprietors of the concern, but what the defendant wanted to know was who were the stockholders.

The plaintiff certainly had no right to sue the stockholders individually for a libel committed by the corporation. They were no more liable than they would be on a test.

The Judge said the case came down to just this: If a man going past a post is shot in the eye by an arrow by a man in a crowd, could you sue any one of that crowd for the purpose of ascertaining who drew the bow or fired the arrow?

Mr. Field said that you could, or else how could you ever receive redress for an injury received, where the real name of the party was unknown.

Mr. Larocque claimed that this could not be done when you discovered the party who directed the answer to be filed. Everybody indiscriminately could not be brought up; the parties to be sued must have been designated at least in the mind's eye of the plaintiff before he commenced the suit.

Mr. Larocque further claimed that this was a fishing application; there was no definite libel mamed; but he allows himself the right to pick and choose such articles as may best suit him, even for six months back.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Commitments by Police Justices.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Anne Hughes.—Many of these summary conviction by inferior magistrates without the intervention of a jury, if not in express violation of constitutional right, are at all events in derogation of the common law, always so jealous and careful of the liberty of the citizen. The statutes giving this power to inferior magistrates must be strictly construed. I cannot believe that the Legislature, in allowing the Police Justices of the City of New-York to place a person guilty of what is called disorderly conduct to bail for good behavior, in addition to imposing a fine of $10, or to commit to the City prison for ten days, intended that such person should be incarcerated for an indefinate period at the will of any magistrate. If they did intend that an exercise of despotic power they transcended their own power. The punishment is cruel, and the deprivation of liberty which it inflicts is without due process of law. This conviction should be set aside and the prisoner discharged.

Family Troubles.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Petition of Sarah C. Bouton for the custody of her two children, Charles Bouton, Jr., and Alice Bouton.—This was an application on the part of a mother to obtain the custody of her two children, who had been removed from this City to Connecticut, pending a divorcement between the lady and her husband. It was alleged that the father had taken them out for a ride, and then gone with them out of the State. An order was made requiring the children to be produced on Wednesday morning.

Oral Contracts—Statutes of Frauds.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ball.

Richard Kane vs. Blind Mechanics' Association.—This action was brought to recover $200 damages upon a failure of the defendants to furnish 92 dozen mats, a balance agreed to be furnished by the defendants to the plaintiff. The plaintiff testified that he made a contract with defendants to deliver to him 150 dozen mats, and that 58 dozen had been delivered in three different parcels at different times subsequent to the making of the contract—it was not in writing. The defendants deny that they ever made any agreement to sell any mats to the plaintiff, and that the mats delivered were separate and independent sales.

Defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that if any contract was made, it was void by the statute of Frauds, and that even conceding that part of the mats had been delivered under the contract, a Court of Equity and not of Law could take it out of the operation of the statute. Counsel for defendants cited, in support of these views, Chapman *vs.* Potter, 1 Hilt. Rep., 366; Seymour *vs.* Davis, 2 Sand. Sup. Court Rep. 239.

Counsel for plaintiff contended that the contract was without the statute, and cited the case of Sale *vs.* Darragh, 2 Hilt. Rep., 184.

The court reserved its decision.

F. C. Bliss for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 5, 1864.

$10,000	U.S.6s, '67	125	400	Chi. & Alt. Pr	92
11,000	U. S. 6s. '81..R.	107⅜	300	do.........b30	93
23,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	107⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R...b10	125
5,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s.R.	108⅜	150	do	124¾
4,500	U.S.6s,5-20sC	109⅜	200	do	124½
7,000	do	109⅞	100	do.........s15	124½
25,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94	100	do.........s30	124⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	69	200	do.........s10	124½
1,000	Ohio & M. C	47	200	Reading R.....s10	132
2,000	N. Y. Cen.6s	117	200	do	133
2,000	M.C.8sCo. 1stM. Sk. Fd. B	135	1100	do	132¼
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	114	50	Mich. Central R..	134
20,000	Amer. Gold	242⅜	200	Ill. Cen. Full S	126
100	Canton Co	33¼	150	Ill. C.R. Scrip	126¼
400	do	33	500	M. S. & N. I	82¼
25	Del. & H. C. Co	190	200	do	82½
400	Cum. Coal Pr	60⅛	400	do.........s5	82½
500	do	60⅜	100	do.........b15	82⅛
200	do	60½	300	do.........b3	82¼
100	Quick. M. Co	83	400	do.........b30	83
200	do.........b20	83¼	200	do.........s30	82⅞
200	do	82¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	110½
25	Mariposa M. Co	40	200	Chic. & N. W	52½
100	do	39½	100	do.........b30	52⅜
80	Amer. Coal Co	83	700	do	51¾
200	Wyom.V.Coal	51	200	do	52
100	N. Y. Cen. R	128	100	do.........b10	52
50	do.........b30	128¼	200	do	51½
50	do.........s10	128	100	do.........b10	51⅜
50	do	128½	200	do	51⅜
100	do.........s4	128	100	C. & N. W. Prf	83⅜
500	Erie Railway..b30	108¾	200	do.........b20	84
100	do	108	400	do	83⅜
400	do	107¾	200	Chic. & R.I. R	108
300	do.........s10	107½	200	do	107⅞
375	do	107¾	150	do	107⅞
13	Erie R. Pref	108⅜	200	P.Ft.W.& Ch...b30	108⅞
50	do	108¾	300	do	108¾
100	Alt. & Terre H	55	300	C. & Alt. R. R. b30	87
			300	do	86

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	107⅜	500	Reading R	130⅜
5,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C..	109⅞	200	do.........b10	131
10,000	do	109⅜	500	do	130¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	65	500	Mich. Cen. R	132¾
9,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl	110⅜	500	M. S. & N.I.R	80½
3,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R	70	100	do	80⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer	45	100	do.........s5	80½
10,000	do	44⅞	500	do.........b30	81⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pr	60½	200	Ill. Central R.Scr.	126
400	do	60⅛	600	do	126¼
200	Quicks.M. Co..b30	83	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R..	109⅜
300	do	82¼	100	do.........b15	109⅛
20	N. Y. Cen. R	128	200	do	109⅜
150	do	127¼	200	do.........s30	109⅜
100	Erie Railway..b30	107	50	Chic. & N. W. R..	51
100	do	106½	300	do	50⅜
1200	do	106¾	300	do	50⅜
100	do	106⅝	500	Chi.&N.W.Prf	82
200	Hud. Riv. R	123	400	Chi. & R.Island	106⅜
200	do	122½	200	do	106⅝
100	do	122¾	100	Mil.& P. Du C	60
50	Alt. & T. H. R	55	250	P.,Ft. W.& C..b10	108⅜
			50	do	108
			100	do	103⅝

Monday, Sept. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 27:

Increase in Loans	$911,902
Increase in Specie	183,599
Decrease in Circulation	55,897
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	5,018,241

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 5, 1863.	Sept. 3, 1864.	Aug. 20, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	178,477,037	189,414,631	188,502,729
Specie	31,989,381	20,136,548	19,952,949
Circulation	5,456,016	4,200,950	4,256,847
Gross Deposits	223,913,072	223,796,885	223,802,951
Exchanges	65,802,385	72,730,319	67,716,144
Undrawn	158,110,687	151,068,566	156,086,807
In Sub-Treasury	26,562,236	18,728,048	20,629,696

There is a large decline on the Bank line of deposits, on the present Associated Bank Statement, say five millions, while the other departments of the return show no important variations from last Monday. The Loans and Specie show a moderate gain. The falling off in Deposits runs pretty general through the large Banks, and may be partially accounted for by an extra demand for Greenback Currency for employment in the country.

There is no corresponding change in the rate of Money to the Brokers at call. The borrowing in this way is light. The rates on Merchant paper are dearer outside of Bank, say 8 to 12 ℔ cent., and much discrimination shown by lenders in reference to the classification of names. The amount of Money going into Treasury Certificates is rather on the increase, and there is a demand for this paper to-day at 94@94½ ℔ cent.

The excitement in the Gold Room is not abated since the official Atlanta news. There is a large crowd engaged in gambling upon the ups and downs of the Room from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3½ P. M., and with little or no reference to the course of the Exchanges on Europe or the Export or Custom-house demands for Gold. The extremes to-day are 235@243½ ℔ cent., the price closing not materially different from Saturday afternoon, 240@240½ ℔ cent.

There is more additional depression on the Railway speculation, at the Stock Exchange to-day, than would seem to be justified either by the present or prospective condition of the Money market, or the business doing on the Roads themselves. The chief cause of this we take to be the preponderating strength and numbers of the speculators on the *Bear* side of the list. The few buyers that appear for the rise, or in the *Bull* interest, appear to be without leaders; so that the prevailing temper of the Street in the opposite direction is enabled to depress prices on a very moderate volume of active transactions. The Government Stocks are steady. There is less business than for some weeks in Railway mortgages, and not much done in the Miscellaneous Shares.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. The Railways left off a shade better than on the printed sales of the Second Board. Gold 240½ ℔ cent:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	107⅛	Mich. Central	133¾	132
U. S. 5-20's	110¼	109¾	Mich. Southern	82½	81¼
N. Y. Central	128	127¾	Illinois Cen	126¾	126⅛
Erie	107⅝	106⅝	Pittsburgh	110⅜	110¼
Erie Preferred	108¾	106	Fort Wayne	109¾	108¾
Hudson	125	123	Rock Island	108¾	107⅛
Canton	33¾	33¾	Reading	132⅛	130⅞
Treas. Cer., new	93¾	94	Quicksilver	82½	82¼
Toledo	124	122	Cum'land Coal	61⅛	60⅛
Northwest	52¼	50⅛	Mariposa	39¾	38
Ohio & M. Certs	47⅜	45	N. West Pref	84¾	82⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	American Exchange	113
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. America	103
America	130	Irving	100
North River	104	Shoe & Leather	104
State of New-York	115½	Continental	100
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	85		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116⅛	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
N. Y. Cen. Real Est	115	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	109
Erie 4ths, '80	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	112
Mich. C. new. 1sts	134	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
N. Ind. Goshen L	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1sts	120
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88
Ill. Central '75	132	Miss. & Mo. L. G	56
Al. & T. H. 2d In	84	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	110
Chi.& N. W. S. F	110	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	100½	Atlantic & G. W	104
Tol. & Wab. Ext	100		

It is officially made known to-day, that the Treasury Department will receive in payments for the $31,000,000 of United States 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, to be awarded on Friday next, the Legal-Tender Coupon 5 ℔ cent. Notes issued last December, with the accumulated interest from 1st June last, when the first coupon upon these Notes was paid. The original issue was $150,000,000, but since the 1st June the Department has canceled of this issue $71,026,577, leaving outstanding on the 30th ult. $78,973,423, of which a very large share is held in the Association of National Banks and Savings Banks of this City and Brooklyn. As the Notes bear only 5 ℔ cent. in Currency, and the Stock for which it is proposed to receive them at par and interest in payment, will bear 6 ℔ cent. in Gold, there is good reason to believe that a further considerable sum will be employed in Friday's negotiation, as in a similar negotiation in June. This should relieve all apprehension of a pressure Money market, growing out of the pending sale of $31,000,000 of 1881 Stock. The Coupon Legal-Tenders, which the Department thus offers to withdraw and cancel, are at present neither circulated as currency, nor are they held with satisfaction as an investment. The following is the official notice to the National Banks on the subject. We quote from the letter to the Presidents of the First and Ninth National Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 3, 1864.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary to authorize you to receive legal-tender five per cent. *coupon* notes, and allow accrued interest in payment of subscriptions to the new loan of 1881. These notes will be canceled, and promptly transmitted to the Treasurer.

GEORGE HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary.

The August traffic on the Toledo and Wabash Road more than doubles the business of the same month last year:

August, 1864	$244,114
August, 1863	116,380
Gain this season	$127,734

The Hudson River Road earned in August,

1864	$306,595
August, 1833	219,561
Gain this season	$87,034

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,257,812 74, including for Customs, $153,000; payments, $1,701,491 48; balance, $18,284,369 56.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. THOMPSON will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan,* this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

will receive proposals for the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881, interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
No. 650 Broadway,
Near Bleecker-st.,

will receive proposals for the unawarded balance of the Loan of 1881, paying Six per Cent. Interest in Gold.

FIVE PER CENT. COUPON NOTES RECEIVED, AND ACCRUED INTEREST ALLOWED.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of two per cent. Offers to be made on or before THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 87 bbls. Ashes, 16,584 bbls. bbls. Flour, 79,744 bushels Wheat, 88,577 bushels Corn, 51,540 bushels Oats, 15,517 bushels Malt, 704 pkgs. Provisions, and 277 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $12 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and nominal; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, at irregular prices; Middlings, $1 78@$1 80 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is inactive, though essentially unchanged in price today. Sales, since our last, amount to 9,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 75, chiefly at $10 35@$10 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$10 00
Extra State	10 25	@ 10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@ 12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	11 00	@ 11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 50	@ 12 75
Extra Genesee	10 80	@ 12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00	@ 16 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former prices; sales since our last, 970 bbls. at $11 20 @$12 30 for poor to good, and $12 35@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phoenix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10 25@$12 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8 50@$10 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 44@$2 47; Red Western at $2 35@$2 42; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 33@$2 36; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 32; Chicago Spring at $2 21@$2 32; and choice new White Kentucky, (600 bushels,) at $3, a fancy price, ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 58,000 bushels, at $1 60 @$1 61 ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand, at $1 25 @$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@1 50 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Rule quiet, to-day, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Resin at $35@$50 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar $16@$18 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 30@$3 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25 @$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 61@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 50c.@51c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@88c., free, and 83c.@84c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Are in active request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 13,400 bbls., at $41@$41 50, closing at $41 50 for New Mess; $42 50@$43 for do., deliverable in September, and $43 50 in October; $39@$39 50 for Old Mess; $39 75@$40 for Prime Mess; $38 50@$38 75 for Thin Mess; $38@$39 for Prime; $37 50 for Sour and Soft Mess. Cut Meats are in demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is heavy to-day; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls., at 23c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery, at 24½c.@24¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales of 250 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c. @56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in slack request at 18c.@27c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue inactive and unsettled. Sales, since our last, 185 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20c.@22c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars rule very quiet at 23½c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 67,000 ℔s. at 18½c.@19¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., at $1 80 @$1 81, closing $1 80 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 50 tons Walnut, at 20s.; 20 tons Sperm Oil at 22s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. Also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 25 tons Oil at 35s., and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.; 300 Salt Hides at 22s. 6d. For Marseilles, a British bark with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. Also, 1,900 bbls. do., (reëngaged) at 6s. 9d. For Lisbon, a bark with staves on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-Ysrk	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia,* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince,* will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star,* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE PILOTS AND THE TALLAHASSEE.

The following additional subscriptions have been received to the fund for the purchase of new Boats for the Pilots of the *James Funk* and *William Bell,* recently captured by the rebel steamer *Tallahassee:*

Funch, Meincke & Wendt	$500	H. J. & C. A. DeWolf	50
Columbia Ins. Co.	500	Wm. Menzies	50
John W. Avery	300	Hicks & Bell	25
Union Ferry Co.	250	Edmiston Brothers	25
Panama Railroad Co.	250	Robert McCormick	25
Brown Bros. & Co.	200	James Dammerell	25
Williams & Guion	200	Charles H. Franklin	25
Trask & Dearborn	200	John McMahon	25
Moses Taylor & Co.	200	Lewis Carpenter	25
Spofford, Tileston & Co.	200	John Harron	25
O. Irichs & Co.	200	D. Hooper	25
Chas. Luling & Co.	200	Wm. K. Hinman & Co.	25
Hall, Southwick & Co.	200	Campbell, Hall & Co.	100
Weston & Gray	200	Frothingham & Baylis	100
John H. Abeel & Co.	200	L. E. Amsinck & Co.	100
W. G. Hunt	100	J. Macy's Sons	50
Wm. M. Frost	100	Kirkland & Van Sacho	50
Union Mutual Ins. Co.	100	Schepeler & Co.	50
Richard Irvin & Co.	100	J. W. Schmidt & Co.	50
Boyd & Hincken	100	Aug. Nottebohn	25
Tucker, Cooper & Co.	100	Wm. H. Fogg & Co.	100
Hennings & Gasling	100	Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	50
Wm. Salem & Co.	100	Burr & Co.	500
N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.	100	Wm Dorrian	150
Archibald Hall	50	Howland & Frothingham	50
Cornelius Grinnell	50	George Kelly	50
John Havron	50	Spencer, Montague & Co.	50
Wash. Mutual Ins. Co.	50		
Wesley Smith	50		
Hebert Ford	50	Francis Skiddy	100
Dollner, Potter & Co.	25	J. Henry Williams	25
John P. Cumming	25	C. C. & H. M. Taber	25
E. Cunard	200	Owen W. Brennan	25
E. Pavenstedt & Co.	100	E. D. Morgan & Co.	100
George F. Bulley	100	Wm. Agnew & Sons	100
Josiah Johnson	50	James Hunter	50
James Gordon Bennett	200	Security Insurance Co.	100
Tapscott Bros. & Co.	100	Edw. Mott Robinson	100
Thomas Dunham	200	J. F. M.	10
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	100	W. R. Beebe	200
Great Western Ins. Co.	250	Collis & Witchell	100
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	100	F. Berthoud & Co.	100
Baetjer & De Vertu	100	F. Alexander & Sons	50
H. E. Brown & Co.	100	R. W. Ropes & Co.	25
J. O. Baker & Co.	25	Arch. M. Pentz	25
Hemussan & Parpon	50	Heye Brothers	50
C. C. Duncan & Co.	100	Reyners Bros. & Co.	25
J. N. & C. T. Quirk	25	Watts, Crane & Co.	50
Smith & Dunning	100	E. W. B.	25
Sturges, Bennett & Co.	200	Egleston, Battele & Co.	50
C. F. Carnana	25	M. M. Van Dyke	100
Screw Dock Co.	100	Robert L. Taylor	100
Wm. Marshall	0	J. Wright & Son	50

	$10,735
Amount previously received	5,150
Total	$15,885

Further subscriptions will be received by WEBB & BELL, Shipbuilders, Greenpoint, L. I.; also, at the Pilot Commissioners' Office, No. 69 South-st., or by JOHN W. AVERY, Treasurer, No. 309 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P.M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble colored girls to travel to California. Can be seen for two weeks, at No. 80 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a situation in a very good private family; the best City reference can be given, and she can be seen at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS DESIRE CE placer dans une bonne famille sachant faire toute espesses de fin linge tuantage et sachant faire la cuisine Francaises l'une ont l'autre bui est égale, elle peu fournir de bonne recommendations. Addresser au beurau de ce journal, M. V. A., Box No. 142.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 176 East 34th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no family, situations; the man as coachman; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; the wife as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid; best of references. Address W. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 232 6th-av., corner 15th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUAUION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands the French and American styles of cooking, a situation in a private family; best City reference; wages, $10 to $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as cook and laundress; is a good baker, makes pastry; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWING by the week or month. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as seamstress and nurse. Apply at her present employers, 264 West 23d-st., between the hours of 2 and 4.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD wish to get a few gentlemen's washing; is an excellent dyer; can repair neat. Apply No. 164 West 20th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH coachman, who is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, either in City or country; can give the best of references. Address or call at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, a situation in an office or store; is well educated, and can give good reference. Address ENERGY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT lad, residing with his parents, desires a situation in a lawyer's office. Address LEX, Box No. 127 *Times* Office. A good place more an object than remuneration.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, from the old country, who thoroughly understands green-house, grapery, flowers, vegetables and all that is necessary for a first-class place. Apply, for a few days, to T. E. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office. Best of reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS long experience in the City, and thoroughly understands the business; has five years first-class City reference. Address, for two days, N. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is an excellent driver and a competent groom; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; is well recommended. Address W. O., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with no family, as coachman and groom, who understands his business; his wife would work in the house, if required; can produce the best of reference. Address FOWLER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; can drive either City or country; understands the taking care of horses; good reference from his last employer. Address H. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man—no family; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employers. Apply at No 303 3d-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR MESsenger in a store or office, by a young man who writes a good hand, and is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; can give the best of City reference. Apply at BRADLEY'S stable, corner of 18th-st, and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young man, to take care of horses. Address P. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON FIRST OF OCTOBER—A GOOD man to take care of a small place; must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the care and management of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful. A good and permanent situation, with good wages, to a good man. Best references required. Address Box No. 99 Post-Office, for three days, with name and reference.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 218, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a young man about 17 years old, to learn the business. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references. Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 17 years of age, who resides with his parents in the City; salary first year, $50. Address Box No. 5,487 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. Salary no object. Apply at Mme. HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadwa. Also, an apprentice wanted.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS AND SPINNER, at Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at mill or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., N.Y.

WANTED—A VERY NEAT AND COMPETENT laundress for a small family; must have good recommendations. Apply at No. 61 East 35th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a bookstore. Apply at No. 506 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—IN A STORE, A LAD THAT CAN write and has a knowledge of figures. Apply at No. 11 Gold-st., up-stairs, after 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WITH best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 86 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house. Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of
R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

ALLEN & BROWN,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway.

Offer the following houses and lots for sale:

5th-av., with stable on extra lot, corner	$80,000
5th-av., corner house, south of 34th st	55,000
54th-st., near 5th-av., furnished	25,000

E. 23d, extra size	$35,000	W. 36th, near 5th-av.	35,000
E. 28th, near 5th-av.	20,000	W. 37th, near 5th-av.	47,000
E. 28th, near 5th-av.	16,000	W. 39th, near 5th-av.	25,000
E. 36th, n. Madison-av	47,500	W. 47th, near 5th-av.	20,000
E. 31st, n. Madison-av	20,000	W. 47th, near 5th-av.	25,000
W. 32d, near 5th-av.	32,500		

Also, a number of other houses and lots.

FOR SALE—"LAWRENCE MANOR" FARM, NEAR JOLIET, ILL.—This beautiful farm and country seat, situated within two (2) hours' ride of the City of Chicago, via Rock Island Railroad, is now offered for sale, consisting of 560 acres of land, divided in lots of from 5 to 40 acres; 200 in tame grass meadow; a large apple orchard, now in bearing, with a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings are extensive, and all in complete order. If desired, 400 acres only would be sold, embracing the buildings and all improvements connected therewith. The owner might be induced to take in part payment New-York City property. For further particulars, apply to LAWRENCE BROS., No. 65 Broadway EDGAR LAWRENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.; or EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water-closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 18 East 25th-st., 25 feet front by 68 feet deep; lot full size; house in good order, built by the owner; walnut staircase; silver safe; dumb-waiter, and all the modern improvements; no incumbrance; neighborhood unexceptionable; about 300 feet from Madison square; can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. Apply to No. 21 East 24th-st. Possession next month. Apply for permit to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings, fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $12,500. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ¾ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 12 rooms; has furnace, range, gas and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale at Bergen Point, N. J.—House contains 9 rooms, kitchen and cellar; is pleasantly located on high ground, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat or car landings. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN COTTAGE, A FINE house, 9 rooms, with half-acre lot; handsomely improved, in the best part of Plainfield, N. J. For sale cheap. Apply to GEO. E. PERINE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., JUST east of 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown stone house, 25x65 feet, and in complete order throughout; lot 25x98.9; immediate possession can be given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the vicinity of the new building now in the course of erection for the Board of Brokers. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO NEW first-class brown-stone front houses Nos. 24 and 26 West 29th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in elegant order; also, the furniture; possession Nov. 1. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CORNER PROPERTY, 50x100 feet; four houses on the lots; situated on the southwest corner of Broome and Goerck-st. For particulars address S. VALENTINE, Flushing.

FOR SALE—IN 23D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., AN extra large and superior house, with stable privileges; other property would be taken in part payment. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Jame M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au16-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au16-law6wTu.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON *vs.* WILLIAM D. COOKE.—In pursuance of the judgment in this action, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Goodrich, Esq., Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at twelve o'clock at noon, the lithograph stones of Cooke's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from an authentic survey, private contributions and authentic public documents, procured for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had in or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time subsequent thereto.

WM. W. GOODRICH,
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 3 Park-place.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ARMY AGENCY.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS, THEIR HEIRS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Loyal heirs and representatives of soldiers killed, wounded, missing, sick or prisoners, can obtain information concerning them. Apply personally or by letter, at this office. Applications for arrears of pay and bounty should be made at this office. A full list of all prizes ready for payment. Free of access to all. Office No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York, opposite Pay Department. German, French and Spanish spoken.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
Sept. 1, 1864. }

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this bureau until two o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving thirty days' notice, at the United States Navy-yards at Charleston, Mass. and Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the chief of this bureau or by the commandants of the said Navy-yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Pea Jackets	3,000	7,000
Round Jackets	2,000	3,000
Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Blue Satinet Trowsers, pairs	8,000	12,000
Canvas Duck Trowsers, pairs	3,000	5,000
Barnsley Sheeting Frocks	5,000	8,000
Blue Flannel Overshirts	6,000	10,000
Blue Flannel Undershirts	12,000	18,000
Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs	12,000	18,000
Blue Satinet, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Flannel, yards	50,000	100,000
Blue Nankin, yards	5,000	10,000
Calf-skin Laced Shoes, pairs	10,000	15,000
Kip-skin Shoes	10,000	15,000
Woollen Socks	10,000	15,000
Blankets	8,000	12,000
Mattresses (with one cover for each)	5,000	8,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs	5,000	8,000
Boots, pairs	3,000	5,000

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. *The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the descriptions of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy-yards, and to the advertisement of this bureau, dated July 8, 1863; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form,) regarding contracts, to the officers of the several commandants of navy-yards and navy agents.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agent at Boston, New-York; or Philadelphia, and at this bureau.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.

Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.

The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.

Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864. }

PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:

- 8 pairs long Hames, complete.
- 8 pairs short Hames, complete.
- 6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
- 48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
- 4 Double Loops or Eyes
- 12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
- 24 Trace Eyes.
- 24 Long Chains, with toggles.
- 4 Breast Hooks.
- 2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
- 6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.

These harness irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.

Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186–.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.

Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof: and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: In Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqt. Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

Aug. 29, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue;

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$3 00	Five copies 1 year	$12 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year	22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$2 00	Five copies 1 year	$8 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies 1 year	25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has issued orders requesting the people to offer thanksgiving in their respective places of worship next Sunday, for our recent glorious victories at Mobile and Atlanta; tendering the national thanks to Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. CANBY and Gen. SHERMAN, and to the gallant sailors and soldiers under their command; and ordering national salutes to be fired in honor of our victories.

From the Army of the Potomac we learn that rebel deserters state that their loss in the fight with the Second Corps, on the Weldon Railroad, was very severe, but that they took a large number of prisoners. Deserters also report that Atlanta is in our possession, with a large number of prisoners; that Richmond papers report a battle there on the 31st ult., resulting in the defeat of the rebel army, with the loss of two Generals, PATTEN ANDERSON, of Tennessee, and HARDEE.

It is rumored that Gen. LEW. WALLACE, is to have an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. CROOK'S command had quite a severe battle with the enemy on Saturday, near Berryville, in which the rebels were defeated with heavy loss.

Our files of Richmond papers are to Sept. 1, inclusive. They contain much that is interesting, though they had not yet heard of the fall of Atlanta. Their spirit, in view of the situation, is as usual, full of false hopes and bombast. The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 1st says: "Twelve miles of the Weldon Railroad have been destroyed, the rails and sills being burnt." The *Examiner* states that the number of captured Federal commissioned officers brought to the Richmond prisons in two weeks is 240; the number of privates in the same time exceeds 6,000. These prisoners were captured near Petersburgh and in the Valley. Among the arrivals of prisoners at Libby Prison, Brig.-Gen. BARTLETT is mentioned. The General arrived on the 27th of August, and is sick.

A rebel dispatch, dated Lynchburgh, Aug. 31, says: "Gen. WHEELER has burned Loudon Bridge, over the Tennessee River. Thence he went to Marysville and captured seven hundred prisoners, and thence to Newmarket, where he captured two hundred more, all of whom were sent to South Carolina." These stories are mostly untrue. We have had no confirmation of the burning of the great bridge at Loudon, over the Tennessee, and WHEELER has certainly not captured any such number of prisoners. If the bridge at Loudon is gone, it cannot affect operations in East Tennessee, as water communication by the river is perfect, and there is no heavy force there requiring large supplies. If the bridge is really gone, however, it will take some time to repair it, as it is a very long structure—seventeen hundred feet.

We publish this morning the very interesting correspondence between Gen. BUTLER and Col. OULD, the rebel Exchange Commissioner. The latter printed in the rebel journals at Richmond his offer of acceptance of Gen. BUTLER'S proposition, made eight months ago, before it was laid before Gen. BUTLER. The General fitly and sharply responds, through the public press, in justification of the course of the Government. The correspondence on both sides is entertaining.

By the arrival of the steamship *Cahawba* at this port, yesterday, we have New-Orleans dates to Aug. 28. Further details of the capture of Fort Morgan are given. It proves to have been one of the most complete victories of the war. GORDON GRANGER had issued an eloquent congratulatory address to his men. Affairs in the vicinity of New-Orleans were very quiet.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. Her news was generally anticipated. She brings, however, the important intelligence that the rebel pirate *Georgia* was seized twenty miles from Lisbon by the frigate *Niagara*. The legality of this seizure may become a subject of controversy, but the latest telegrams via Queenstown, indicated that the British Government is disposed to acquiesce in the justice of the capture. It is even reported that the capture was effected with the full knowledge and consent of that Government.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall Aug. 26, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings $354,071 61 in specie. Among her passengers is Admiral Popoff, of the Russian navy, who intends to visit some of the national shipyards before returning to Russia. The United States of Colombia are in a state of complete peace. Considerable alarm was occasioned at Quito by a rumor that Peru was about to send a hostile force into Ecuador. The popular excitement in Chili and Peru against Spain was on the increase; and the President of the latter republic had been obliged to change his ministers, who were suspected of being indifferent to the national cause, and called into his cabinet a new set of men who are committed to the active and energetic policy against Spain.

The Chilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolve that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Washington that it is stated on good authority that there is a letter in Washington from Gen. GRANT, in which he either takes decided ground against the Chicago platform or decided ground in favor of the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN. The same writer adds: "All my information is to the effect that the Army of the Potomac, and nearly all its leaders, regular and volunteer, feel that a great slight has been put upon them by the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and especially by the nomination of PENDLETON, of Ohio, the steady enemy of the war, as a candidate for Vice-President."

The books of the cattle market at Forty-fourth-street foot up about 3,450 head, not including those received by the Harlem local trains, which would probably increase the number to about 3,750. Of this number 80 head were taken by Government on Saturday. Over 1,300 were sold over the river previous to Monday. The severity of the northeast storm somewhat interfered with the business of the market yesterday, and detracted from the appearance of the stock; yet sales in the morning were made at a slight advance on last week, while full weights were obtained. Fair to good bullocks sold at about 15½c.@18½c., while prime stock rated 19c.@20c. Late in the afternoon the market was less firm. Sales were protracted in consequence of the storm. Sheep advanced the last of the week, and are worth about 7½c.@8½c., live, for good and fair stock. Lambs better. Hogs about the same as formerly quoted.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, is in town, stopping at the St. Nicholas.

The Court of General Sessions opened yesterday for the September term. No quorum of Grand Jurors could be obtained, and the court adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Transactions in produce and merchandise, yesterday, were on a limited scale, as operators were afraid to move freely. Holders of produce, especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions, were generally firm in their views, though the markets closed tamely. Freights were quiet.

The fluctuations in Gold yesterday were 235@243½ ℔ cent., leaving off 240½@240¼ ℔ cent. The Railways much depressed at the Stock Exchange. The Government Stocks steady. Treasury Certificates in demand.

Military Successes and Copperhead Griefs.

One of the phenomena of the times is the gall of the Copperheads over the capture of Atlanta. It first took the shape of spiteful incredulity; afterward of bitter spleen. It is shown in all the Copperhead presses. It is indicated in the bare flag-poles which had just before been flaunting their colors to the breeze at MCCLELLAN'S nomination. It can be read in the sullen face of the Copperhead who passes you in the street, or sits next you at the table. There is no denying the fact, everywhere patent, that the Copperheads, as a party, take the capture of Atlanta as a party misfortune.

Now why is this? How happens that this event excites feelings in this party so like in kind, if not in degree, to the feelings it has produced among the rebels? It is not possible to assign any other cause for this community of feeling than some community of interest and of purpose. SHERMAN'S achievement cannot be, at one and the same time, a blow to the rebellion and a blow to the Copperhead party, unless there is a near connection between the two. The Copperhead party must be somehow auxiliary to the rebellion, and have a common lot in its fortunes, thus to be cast down when adversity overtakes it. There is no mystery about it either. The simple explanation is that the Copperheads want a peace which shall be in the interest of the rebels, and that these military successes are bringing a peace of an entirely opposite character. Union men desire this rebellion to be crushed, and rejoice in every new blow to that end. They consider it to have been conceived in the most monstrous sin, to have run a course of crime utterly beyond a parallel in human history, and to be of such a completely infernal nature that there can be no future safety to the Republic but in its utter subjugation. They believe that this work will now soon be accomplished. The Copperheads, on the other hand, have always apologized for the rebellion, even when professing to be for the war against it; they have made light of its terrible inhumanities and iniquities; and it is now perfectly natural for them to repine when its calamities thicken.

At Chicago they gave out to the world that the war against it had been, and must be, a failure, and that peace must be made with it by civil means. They said this in face of the fact that the chief of the rebellion had but just before declared, in the most absolute terms, that there could be no peace with his Confederacy except by its extermination or its independence. Deprecating as they do every blow which goes to exterminate it, we must conclude that they would sooner welcome the other alternative.

We do not mean to say that the majority of the party are yet positively in favor of that independence. Even supposing that they are utterly lost to all national feeling, yet party calculation alone would prompt them to hold their ancient allies in the Union if possible. If allowed to stop the war, and to treat with the rebels, they would offer the most extreme inducements to persuade the Confederates back. They would guarantee the perpetuation of Slavery. They would introduce into the Constitution an amendment explicitly securing the right of secession. They would incorporate the Confederate debt with the National debt. If it came to the pinch, they would, in all earthly probability, agree to a new Union, which should exclude New-England. Or, if this was not decided upon, they would accept Mr. CALHOUN'S project of a dual Executive, one Northern and the other Southern, the sanction of both to be necessary to the validity of any law. These are among the ends they would hope to secure in the "ultimate convention" they declared for at Chicago. And it is their general belief that with such arrangements the Confederacy would consent to merge itself into a new Union. Probably they are right. It is not easy to suppose that the South would long resist such a temptation to rid itself of its present burdens, and to become the complete master of the North. But the policy of such a reconstruction, and the policy of conceding Confederate independence, are alike set back by such events as this at Atlanta.

The Copperheads are perfectly right in their instincts and convictions that the Union victories of SHERMAN, and GRANT, and FARRAGUT are as damaging to their interests as to the interests of the rebels. It is their curse that the Union party lives and thrives directly in everything that goes to put down the armed enemies of the Union; and that they can have no realized or promised good for themselves, except in national disaster. It is morally impossible that such a party should have the confidence and support of a loyal people. No right-hearted man can fail to understand that a party whose success depends on the misfortunes of our national armies can be in any sense a national party. It requires but such an awakening of the national spirit of the people as will soon take place under the stir of this great canvass, to sweep such a party into a ruin as complete as that which awaits the rebellion itself.

A Remarkable Chapter in Naval Warfare.

The story of the capture of the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee* in Mobile Bay must form one of the most remarkable chapters in naval warfare. It was no ordinary sort of sea monster that could bear the concentrated attack of thirteen vessels of war, six of them iron-clad, with an armament of two hundred guns, and yet come out of the engagement with but a few splinters detached from her inner casing to mark the damage in her interior. The *Tennessee* lay in the rear of our fleet after the forts had been passed on the morning of the 5th of August. And of the fourteen vessels at Admiral FARRAGUT'S disposal for the attack, all were perfectly sound and uninjured (except the *Tecumseh* which had been sunk by a torpedo) when the order was given, shortly after eight o'clock, to 'bout ship and give battle to the ram. A signal was given to all the fleet not only to commence the attack with guns, but to run her down at full speed. The *Monongahela*, a new steam frigate, *not iron-clad*, was the first to strike the *Tennessee*, but the shock, tremendous as it must have been to an ordinary craft, had no apparent effect upon the ram. The *Lackawanna*, a fast sloop-of-war, next struck her, but with no greater effect. The Admiral's flagship, the *Hartford*, next dashed against her with her bow at full speed, immediately following up the terrific stroke with a whole port broadside of 9-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, *at a distance of twelve feet;* but still the oaken and iron thews and sinews of the monster showed no perceptible loosening or feebleness. The monitors and the remainder of the fleet then closed in upon her; and she surrendered, simply when she had no longer seaway left to move in. The pounding lasted for a full hour and a half, and at the end of that time she was given up by her commander, BUCHANAN, in a condition which enabled the engineers of our fleet to report on the 13th of August—eight days after the fight had taken place—that she was "in a state to do good service."

The bare facts of the engagement have to be recalled along with those relating to the size, form, structure and armament of the *Tenneseee*, as they serve to illustrate each other. The length of the *Tennessee*, from stem to stern on deck, is 209 feet, her depth 48 feet, and her draught of water about 14 feet. The deck covering is of two-inch iron plates. The protection to the sides is an overhang which extends about six feet below the water line, and is covered with double layers of two-inch wrought iron. The distance between the outside or knuckle of the overhang on deck and the base of the casemate is 10 feet. The inner sides of the vessel, as far as known by an approximate measurement, are eight feet thick. The prow is less formidable in dimensions than might have been supposed, extending only two feet under water.

The casemate of the *Tennessee*, which is seventy-eight feet eight inches in length, and twenty-eight feet nine inches in width, leaves an open space on either side of ten feet, (at the greatest breadth of beam,) and the framing of the casing consists of heavy yellow pine beams thirteen inches thick, laid together vertically; an inner planking of pine laid horizontally, five and a half inches thick, and outside of the latter a layer of oak timber four inches thick, bolted on vertically, and covered with iron plating—six inches thick forward, and five inches thick abaft and on the sides. The armor-plating is fastened on with bolts one and a quarter inches in diameter, with washers and nuts fastening them inside.

The *Tennessee* had an armament of six of what are called Brookes' rifled guns. The two pivot guns (fore and aft) are seven and one-eighth inches bore, and the four broadsides are six inches bore. The weight of the projectiles are found to be 95 and 110-pound solid shot.

The steering arrangements, and the provision for the protection of the pilot and helmsman, our engineers have found to be exceedingly defective. The machinery consists of two "non-condensing" engines, with cylinders twenty-four inches in diameter and seven feet stroke. These had been taken out of an old river steamboat; the machinery department evidently being held altogether of minor account in the general plan of the builders. As in most heavily-clad rams, the ventilation was found to be exceedingly bad. The main defect, however, thus far discovered, is in the port shutters, severe of which were seriously damaged by the shot from our heavy guns. Nine eleven-inch shot were found to have struck within the space of a few square feet, not one of which, however penetrated the casemate. Much of her plating was started in many places, and on the port side nearly amidship of the casemate, a fifteen-inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor and backing; a portion of the latter falling off in splinters.

The ramming of our vessels left no visible mark on the *outside* of the *Tennessee;* but as she makes two inches more water an hour than she did prior to the fight, it is presumed that some of her invisible joints must have been partially deranged by her repeated concussions with the assailing fleet.

The *Tennessee* has already been used by Admiral FARRAGUT to good purpose in the assault upon Fort Morgan that preceded its surrender; and we expect that she will ye do us much good service, and take rank among the most powerful iron-clads in the navy of the Union.

State Politics.

The State Convention assembles at Syracuse to-morrow. Contesting delegations have, as usual, been sent from this City, and will probably absorb the ordinary amount of time and attention.

The most prominent candidates for Governor are REUBEN E. FENTON and LYMAN TREMAIN. There is a strong, but as yet a silent, feeling in favor of nominating Gen. JOHN A. DIX. If the Union men were somewhat less confident of their ability to carry the State than they are, Gen. DIX would probably be selected, with the assent of both the other gentlemen named.

Among the names mentioned for Lieutenant-Governor are those of Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, and J. S. T. STRANAHAN, of Kings. The convention is likely to be large and enthusiastic.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION.—The telegraph has informed us that delegates from Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, have been in session or several days at Charlottetown, in the last-named Province, for the purpose of considering the question of a Legislative Union for the whole of the Maritime Colonies. It is also reported that the convention has admitted to an informal participation in its deliberations, several members of the Government of Canada, who have constituted themselves—with the approval of Lord MONCK—a deputation to sound the political leaders of the eastern colonies on the broad question of a Federal Union of the whole organized Provinces of British America. The immediate work before the Maritime Provinces—that of establishing a common Government and Legislature for the whole, will probably be carried to a successful conclusion. It is not a party movement, but one growing out of a general conviction among all parties, that a Legislative Union is at once desirable and practicable. The graver matter which the Canadian delegation seek to urge on the attention of the sister colonies will probably invite more consideration there than it has done hitherto. But it is a delusion to suppose that it is going to be put through in a single session, or in half a dozen sessions, of any Inter-Provincial Convention. It is equally vain to look for the completion of a scheme of federation embracing the whole of British America within the lifetime of the coalition avowedly framed in Canada to bring it about. Coalitions are not long-lived. But the present Government of Canada will, probably, survive long enough to bring the question of a Federative Union several degrees nearer a solution than it is to-day. And if so, they will not have altogether lived in vain.

VICTORIES, PAST AND FUTURE.—Wilmington is not only the great *entrepot* of foreign supplies for the rebels, but it is the means through which the rebel credit is kept up in Europe. An eminent citizen of this country, of foreign birth, and now resident in Paris, writes, in a recent letter, these words: "Let *Wilmington* be shut up or destroyed, so that the Cotton Loan in London will receive its last blow, and the Confederate cause in Europe will soon sink down to zero." Now that so great a part of our navy is released from duty in the Gulf by the victory at Mobile, and now that we have so powerful an iron-clad as the *Tennessee* fit for duty, we have no doubt that the crying case of Wilmington will speedily be attended to.

The same gentleman also writes: "Let the Union army only achieve two great victories, and you will find that public opinion in France will quickly change in favor of the North." Last month we were enabled to achieve victories at Atlanta, at Mobile and on the Weldon Road. Nobody, certainly, will dispute that two at least of these victories were really great victories, and even that at Mobile, considering its results, is not unworthy of being called great. But still we expect to find naught but detraction and animosity from the Tory and illiberal organs of France and England.

TIMELY, BUT OUT OF TIME.—On Tuesday last the Chicago Convention adopted a resolution demanding an "*immediate* cessation of hostilities." It was on Friday, just three days after this, that the victorious army of Gen. SHERMAN marched into Atlanta. The Chicago resolution seems to have been very well timed to save the great rebel stronghold from capture by the forces of the Union, and had the Government immediately acceded to the immediate and imperative demand from Chicago, JEFF. DAVIS would have proudly carried on negotiations from behind its impregnable works, instead of being brought to humiliation upon its ruins.

CAPTURE OF THE GEORGIA.—The seizure of the rebel privateering corvette *Georgia* by the frigate *Niagara*, off the coast of Portugal, seems, so far as we have the facts, to have been a perfectly justifiable affair. We have no doubt that the Captain of the *Niagara*, satisfied himself fully as to the character borne by the *Georgia* before he took possession of her. The fact that the latter made no defence in the presence of such a formidable adversary, argues nothing; and the trick of hoisting the English flag is one that has been adopted by all the pirates on every opportunity. The *Georgia* was engaged last Autumn and Winter in destroying our vessels on the high seas; and we had no doubt, when she lately passed out of a French port after refitting, that it was for the purpose of again engaging in her nefarious work.

A telegram of the 18th of last month from Lisbon announced that the *Niagara* had arrived in the Tagus—that her mission was to intercept a steamer bought at Liverpool ostensibly for navigation between Lisbon and Liverpool, and that as the intention of the Federal naval commander had become known, the steamer *Georgia* would not sail from Portugal. This shows that the purpose of the *Niagara* was not hastily formed, and furnishes strong reason for believing that the *Georgia* still retained her piratical character.

THE REBEL FEELING CONCERNING ATLANTA.—For months past the feeling in Richmond respecting the fate of Atlanta has been one of the gravest anxiety, in spite of the attempts to conceal it under a show of bravado. Said the London *Times* correspondent, writing from Richmond on the 14th of July: "It must be admitted that *great and increasing anxiety is here felt*, as telegram follows telegram announcing that Gen. JOHNSTON has again and again fallen back, until the Chattahoochee has been passed, and his bold antagonist, Gen. SHERMAN is seen to be within three leagues of Atlanta." To oppose SHERMAN, the same writer tells us, the rebels had not more than 55,000 effective bayonets. But these were everywhere spoken about as comprising the finest portion of the Southern troops; and since then HOOD has been reinforced by the whole of the graybeard and juvenile militia of Georgia forced into the field under Gov. BROWN'S late order, which militia force, if we may believe rebel authorities, amounted to several myriads.

Again, the Anglo-rebel correspondent already quoted, lets it out, that the advance of EARLY into Maryland was more than counterpoised in Richmond "*by the gloom which is inspired by the mere mention of Sherman and Atlanta.*"

It must be noticed that this fearful gloom overspread the rebel capital nearly two months ago, while EARLY was within sight of Washington, while communication between the National Capital and the North was actually interrupted, and while the rebel raiders were reaping a harvest of plunder in the richest counties north of the Potomac. It must be remembered, too, that this dismal foreshadowing of their doom had fallen upon the rebel chiefs before SHERMAN had crossed the Chattahoochee, and a full month before GRANT had laid his iron grasp upon the main rebel line of communication south of Richmond. By this we can judge what is the terror struck home at the rebel heart to-day, with Atlanta in our possession, and HOOD'S army cut in twain in the open field. We can judge, too, how ineffectual to allay this terror will be the peace platforms and the peace candidates of the rebel sympathizers here—while SHERMAN and GRANT clench the conspirators by the heart, and hold them in the final death-grapple.

THE DRAFT.

Credits for Naval Enlistments Allowed.

ELEVEN HUNDRED MORE MEN WANTED TO FILL THE CITY QUOTA.

The questions which for some time past have agitated the public mind, viz.: Whether the naval enlistments would be allowed and whether we should have a draft, seems at last to be settled. An official telegram from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. J. B. STONEHOUSE to Supervisor BLUNT, states the War Department has decided to allow the credits, and that Gen. HAYS has been instructed to enter them at once. The total naval enlistments allowed to New-York by the Commissioners is 18,448, Brooklyn 6,046, and the balance to other portions of the State. This division the Supervisor says he cannot understand. He thinks New-York is entitled properly to every man claimed in his report. His lists contained the names and full particulars of every man's enlistment, and were supported by transcripts of the records of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, of all men enlisted in New-York City and County, and received on board said ship, from April 15, 1861, to Feb. 24, 1864, and these were sworn to as being correct. Brooklyn, he thinks, cannot produce affidavits which will prove the justness of her claim; and why these men have been given to her, he has yet to learn.

The following will show the exact state at present of our account with the Government. The figures are official, and may be depended upon:

Naval recruits	18,448
Surplus over last draft	1,137
Additional surplus claimed by Mr. Blunt, and just allowed	809
Enlisted at County headquarters	615
Fifth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	35
Sixth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	230
Seventh District Provost-Marshal enlisted	53
Eighth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	565
Ninth District Provost-Marshal enlisted	118
Total	22,010
Quota of the City	23,124
Deduct	22,010
Yet due	1,114

No returns are presented from the Fourth District, as Mr. BLUNT was unable to obtain the figures. The business done, however, does not amount to much.

The revision and correction of the enrollment yet to be made will probably reduce the 23,124 men denominated about 1,000, thus making our quota full.

To the energy, ability and untiring fidelity of Supervisor BLUNT, the citizens of New-York are indebted for this credit of naval enlistments, and for a saving to the City of over $6,000,000, for if this credit had not been claimed and allowed, it would have required that amount of money to pay the bounties to the men we should have been forced to raise, and the hand money to the persons bringing them. Mr. BLUNT is still hard at work, and will do his utmost to have the 1,114 men we are yet short, in the ranks during the next ten days, and thus save New-York from all possibility of a draft.

The following is the official correspondence between Supervisor BLUNT and Assistant Adjt.-Gen. STONEHOUSE:

HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY VOL. COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

J. B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General and Lieut.-Col. Fred. Townsend, Commissioners, &c.:

GENERAL—In support of my claim already made for credit for the County of New-York for naval enlistments from the 15th of April, 1861, to the 24th of February, 1864, I have the honor herewith to transmit additional evidence, consisting of transcripts of the records of the receiving ship *North Carolina* of all men enlisted in New-York City and County, and received on board said ship from the 15th of April, 1861, to the 24th of February, 1864, with supporting affidavits, as to the correctness of said lists, as copied and herewith presented.

These lists embrace 26,412 names. The number claimed in my letter of Aug. 22, as having been enlisted in the City and County of New-York between the 15th of April, 1861, and the 24th of February, 1864, was 25,461. There therefore appear to have been 967 more men on the books of the receiving-ship, as from New-York, than there were reported to you as having been enlisted at our rendezvous. This discrepancy is easily explained by the fact that men are sometimes received from other vessels for ships in New-York who pass through the receiving-ship and are credited as New-York enlistments, although they may not have passed through the New-York City rendezvous. As that class of men are credited on the books to New-York, the same as if enlisted at a New-York City rendezvous, it is almost impossible to separate them, and hence the difference in the figures.

It is hoped that this question of naval credits may be determined as soon as possible, that we may know just how the quota of New-York County stands; and, trusting that the additional evidence of our claims hereby tendered may be found sufficient and satisfactory, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman County Volunteering Committee.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL STONEHOUSE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1864.

To Orison Blunt, Chairman of County Volunteering Committee:

Commissioners reported by telegraph this morning. It gives New-York eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, (18,488,) Brooklyn six thousand and forty-six, (6,046,) the balance to other portions of the State. Total navy enlistments, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-six (27,746.) This report has been approved by the Secretary of War, and Gen. HAYS has been instructed to enter and allow the credit at once. I shall probably be at the Astor House to-morrow. Rolls not required now.

J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ALBANY DISPATCH.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 4.

Col. TOWNSEND and Col. STONEHOUSE, of this city, Commissioners appointed to ascertain the credits due this State for naval enlistments prior to Feb. 4, 1864, have made a report, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday. The report credits New-York City with 19,448 men, Brooklyn with 6,046, Buffalo with 7,325, and other portions of the State with 1,607; previously credited, 117—total, 17,146.

In answer to a dispatch from Assistant Provost-Marshal-General TOWNSEND, Gen. FRY announces that the Government bounties will be continued until further orders.

Correspondence Between Col. Townsend and Gen. Fry.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE A. A. P. M. G.,
ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

I beg to be informed whether the bounties authorized by Circular No. 27, P. M. G. O., will be continued after the 5th of September, 1864.

(Signed) FRED'K TOWNSEND,
Lieut.-Col. Ninth U. S. Infantry, A. A. P. M. G.
[Copy.]

By telegraph from
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1864.

To Lieut.-Col F. Townsend, A. A. P. M. G., Albany:

It will be continued until further orders.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

The expulsion of HOOD'S army from Atlanta brings up the important question as to what the rebel programme for that army will now be. The possibility that JEFF. DAVIS will recall the bulk of this force into Virginia is recognized. Added to LEE'S force, it might afford the means for some bolder enterprise than he dares now essay. In doing this, however, the rebels would give up the whole of the great food-producing region of the West, which would be fatal. The dilemma is a painful one for them. Gen. SHERMAN will immediately fortify himself thoroughly at Atlanta, and though in his official report he states the need in which his army stands for rest, it is not supposed that this will prevent his extending raids from his new base. Atlanta is a great ganglion of railroads running in all directions, and there is no no doubt Gen. SHERMAN will draw from his position all the advantages it has.

JEFF. DAVIS AND MAXIMILIAN.

An envoy was lately sent to MAXIMILIAN by JEFF. DAVIS, to open diplomatic relations between the rebel chief and the new-fledged Emperor. MAXIMILIAN refused to receive or have anything to do with him—declaring that he did not know the Confederacy, that it was not a recognized Power, etc.

SALUTES IN HONOR OF OUR VICTORIES.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, salutes were fired at noon to-day at all the principal military posts and naval stations of the country accessible by telegraph, in honor of the brilliant victories lately gained by our army and navy. The cannon resounding from the Navy-yard and fortifications around Washington made dismal music for the Copperheads, but filled all loyal hearts with joy.

THE DRAFT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The draft in the District of Columbia has been postponed. The number of men due from the District on her quota was 2,225 on the 1st, but this is being considerably diminished by credits on representative recruits.

REFUGEES AND THEIR STORIES.

Within a week past, the number of refugees reporting at the Provost-Marshal's office has been considerably increased. These refugees are mostly aliens. This morning, some three or four from Richmond made their appearance at Col. INGRAHAM'S office, and were released upon taking the oath of fidelity. They repeat the old tale of hard times at Richmond, and say that there is no employment for mechanics outside of the Government shops.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Another batch of ten deserters from the rebel army reached here yesterday, having come within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. They were sent to the Soldiers' Rest to await an examination, but will doubtless be released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

THE REPORTED AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO.

There is no truth in the published report, that an Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has arrived at Washington. B. BRUZUAL, Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela, was to-day formally presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State. The usual assurances of friendship were exchanged.

AMOUNT OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

According to an official statement, the amount of fractional currency in circulation is $24,000,000, an increase of nearly $1,000,000 within the last month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, to-day, amount to $713,000, and to the Ten-Forty Loan to $72,000.

The Destruction of the Brandywine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

You will have learned by telegraph before this reaches you, of the total destruction by fire of the United States receiving-ship *Brandywine*. At 3½ A. M. the cry of "Smoke from the hold," was conveyed to the officer of the deck by the guard, and immediately afterward, the sentry cried "Fire!" In a few moments, so rapid was the spread of the flames, the entire hold seemed to be one mass of fire, the decks being actually burned through in seven places before the men could be got up with their hammocks. By strenuous exertions of the officers, however, all the men, and most of their personal effects, were saved. The destruction of the ship and stores was total, not a dollar's worth of anything having been saved.

The fire, doubtless, originated in some cotton waste which was brought down by the steamer *Newbern* a few days ago, and this communicating to the oil and spirits of turpentine, in addition to the other combustible materials, rendered all exertions to save the vessel utterly futile.

There are rumors that the ship was set on fire by the crew; others ascribe the act of incendiarism to the prisoners. You may rely upon it that these rumors are without foundation. The hold was locked at 8 P. M., and the keys placed in charge of the executive officer. The fire originated in the *fore hold*. There were sentries over all the decks, so that it would have been next to an impossibility for Jack to have set it on fire, and it is an injustice to our sailors, which none but a Copperhead would invent, to suppose that any of our hardy tars are capable of doing such an action.

The *Brandywine* was an old line-of-battle ship. She was the vessel which carried LAFAYETTE back to his native country on his second return. She was one of the relics of olden time, now rapidly passing away to give place to the new order of affairs.

The loss to the Government, with the stores, amounts to over a million of dollars.

EPSILON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Arago.

The United States transport steamer *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, commanding, from Port Royal 12 M. Friday, Sept. 2, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster United States Army, arrived yesterday morning. On Saturday, Sept. 3, lat. 33° 30', lon. 76° 37', exchanged signals with steamship *Havana*, bound South.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE COSTA RICA

$354,071 in Treasure.

The steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Aug. 26, at 5 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday. Among her passengers is Admiral POPOFF, of the Russian Navy. The following is the *Costa Rica's*

SPECIE LIST.

Order............	$18,170 61	A. Belmont & Co.	$40,000 00
[illegible], Bros. & Co.........	51,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	30,000 00
[illegible] Cohn & Co.........	85,100 00	De Witt, Kittle & Co........	9,500 00
D.N. & C. Walter	10,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	60,800 00
[illegible] Rich & Bro..	6,000 00		
[illegible] S. Rosenbaum & Co.........	35,680 00	Total.........	$354,071 61

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 26.

The arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Talca*, on the 20th inst., from the South Pacific, puts us in possession of dates from Valparaiso to the 2d inst., and Callao to the 13th.

CHILI.

In internal improvement, Chili continues to advance more rapidly than her sister republics. A new line of telegraph from Valparaiso to the capital, Santiago, a distance of one hundred and fourteen miles, is about to be commenced, the wire and other material having already arrived out from England.

A bill has been passed by the Executive Congress, forming a department in the custom-house for collecting and embodying statistics for trade.

News received at Valparaiso from the Argentine Republic represents those provinces as in a disturbed state, owing to the approaching election, which it was feared would not pass off quietly.

The United States frigate *Lancaster*, Commodore LANMAN, was at Callao when the mail left.

The Pacific Railroad Company's United States steamer *Guatemala* arrived here from Central American ports on the 21st inst., but brings no news of importance.

Advices from Bogota to the 29th ult. inform us that quiet prevails in the interior of the republic. There is but little of interest to report from the Isthmus.

Mr. AUGUSTIN ARIAS, a prominent citizen of this place, was arrested on the 22d inst., on a charge of treason, for trying to incite the soldiers to revolt. He is still in close confinemet.

For the past week we have had an abundance of rain, which was very much needed.

The men-of-war in the Bay are the United States sloop-of-war, *St. Mary's*, Capt. MIDDLETON; H. B. M.'s war steamers *Charybdis*, Capt. TURNER, and *Camelion*, Capt. JANES, and the French frigate *Cordeliere*. The latter is to sail to-morrow for Tahiti.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Trouble Expected at Panama—Opposition to President Santacoloma—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

Last night a secret meeting was held in Panama, at which about forty persons were present—opposed to the present State Administration, which legitimately succeeds itself on Sept. 1. This meeting was held to organize an opposition to President SANTACOLOMA, in case the Assembly next Wednesday should declare him elected. If fair means won't do, they will endeavor to coerce the Assembly, or break it up. At least they expect to be strong enough to do it. It is said that arming is going on among the negroes outside the walls—some for SANTACOLOMA, and some for his competitor, GOITIA, who is of the same party. The Conservatives do not want either—but are willing, probably, to help get up a row, in hopes they may come uppermost. The foreigners generally expect there will be trouble. Both or all three of the parties would like to have the aid of the three hundred and fifty national soldiers now in the city—but whether they and their officers will take any part in the muss, if there should be one, is more than I can say. It is to be hoped they will keep the peace between all the parties concerned.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to July 30. The whole Republic is in a state of complete peace. President MURILLO seems to have the confidence of not only his own party, the Liberals, but is constantly, by his wise, pacific and conciliatory course, gaining the good will of the Conservatives. There is every prospect now of a long internal peace. God knows, the country needs it enough—for, during our three years of revolution, every interest was either destroyed or greatly languished. The men and money exhausted in war since 1860 in this Republic, would have sufficed to open a wagon road from the capital to the navigable rivers, and doubled the wealth of the country, by giving its products such increased facilities of transportation.

A little movement has, however, been commenced, toward more easy and rapid communication. Gen. MOSQUERA had reached Buenaventura, where he had been received with many demonstrations of joy by [illegible] people, and would immediately take measures for the opening of the contemplated road between Buenaventura and Cali. This will open up an immense and valuable district to the culture of tobacco, bark, and other rich products. A company has been formed at Honda, at the head of navigation on the Magdalena River, to construct a telegraph line from thence to Bogota. The capital, which no doubt will be forthcoming, will be $40,000.

A correspondence is published in the official gazette, between the French Chargé at Bogota and the Secretary of State, in relation to the *Charivari* affair at Panama. The Chargé insists that the charges of the French Consul at Panama against SANTACOLOMA, President of the State, that he took no measures to protect him from insult and outrage, when requested to do so, are sufficient to warrant an immediate trial of the State official before the Supreme Court, and demands it. The Secretary replies that the political department of the Government has no authority over the judiciary, but promises to stir up the Judges by urging quick action, which promise he complies with in another note to the Supreme Court. No doubt the French Government will bully the Cabinet at Bogota into such action as would not be listened to for a moment by France, if the same thing were demanded from her Government by the whole combined power of Europe. See what it is to be strong and self-confident. President SANTACOLOMA will have to walk the plank. His new term of office would commence on the 1st of September. As it is, I presume the Vice-President, PEDRO GOITIA, will occupy the place made vacant by command of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A prominent citizen of Panama, Señor AUGUSTIN ARIAS, was arrested and thrown into prison a few days since, on a charge of conspiracy against President SANTACOLOMA and the State Government. It is *said* he attempted to bribe the military to kill the President, and set up Señor JIL COLUNJE in his place. Other prominent citizens are charged with being connected with this scheme. No doubt the gentlemen suspected would like to restore the old Conservative Government, but I doubt if they would kill anybody or spend their money very freely to have it done.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* still remains at this port. Her Britannic Majesty's war-ships *Camelion* and *Charybdis* are also here. The latter will leave in a few days for home. The French war-ship *Cordelière* will leave to-morrow for Tahiti, to take out the new French Governor and his family. The Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca* left yesterday for Callao. Nothing has transpired as to the object of her visit, except that she came to go on the gridiron to be scraped. I have not heard, either, whether the report is true that the Peruvian Government has purchased the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Uncle Sam*, now here.

Passengers complain bitterly, through the Panama *Star & Herald*, of the management of the New-York and Aspinwall steamers, under the new rule. They say everything has gone from bad to worse.

Admiral POPOFF, of the Russian Navy, goes to New-York on this steamer. He will remain about three weeks in the United States, visit our ship-yards, take a look at the Army of Virginia, perhaps, and then leave for Russia. He has been from home three years. He is a genial gentleman, and you will like him.

The British propeller *Granadian* is in port at Aspinwall, for Liverpool.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Peru and Ecuador—The Proposed Change in the Ministry—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

By the British steamship *Talca* we have news from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d inst., from Bolivia to the 6th, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th inst. Previous dates from Lima by the Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca*, already forwarded you, were up to the 11th inst., so we had but little news from that quarter, and that from Chili and Bolivia is uninteresting and unimportant. The *Talca* brought $275,000 in specie for England. Of the cargo, only 90 ceroons bark and six ceroons indigo go to New-York.

ECUADOR.

In Quito considerable alarm was felt at a report that Peru was about to send a hostile force into Ecuador. The latter Republic continues in an unquiet state, the people being much dissatisfied with their rulers.

PERU.

The Lima *Comercio*, in speaking of the late change in the Peruvian Ministry, remarks:

> "It now appears very evident that the Cabinet of Madrid have no direct intention of disavowing the outrage committed on Peru by the Spanish Emissaries, PINSON and MAZARREDO, in seizing the Chincha Islands, and the people seeing this on the arrival of the last steamer, were naturally very impatient to learn the course their Government were then to adopt."
>
> Finding the Cabinet still inactive, the public anger could no longer be appeased, and loud were the clamors, both by the press and people, against the existing Ministry.
>
> In a few days matters were brought to a crisis, by the resignation of several members of the Ministry, and on the 11th a new Cabinet was formed, of gentlemen all enjoying the highest reputation, and we now look forward to more energy being displayed regarding our difficulty with Spain, and more cordiality subsisting between Congress and Government.
>
> We are still without definite information regarding the latest proceedings of Government in the matter; but feel assured that anything which is done will be done in a spirit which will give ample satisfaction to the patriotic feelings of all Peruvians.
>
> To add to our already numerous means of defence, the *Victoria*, monitor, was launched on the 30th ult., which vessel, both by the dispatch which has characterized her building, and by her strength of resistance, is a source of unqualified credit to her constructors. In a few days more she will be entirely plated and completed the same as the steamer *Lea*.

It appears that President PEZET only saved his position by changing his Ministers, as the old Cabinet did not have the confidence of the country.

On the 9th inst. Señor GOMEZ SANCHEZ, a leading member of Congress made the following motion, which, among the many that have been made, is certainly the one suited for the occasion:

> 1. That the Executive will proceed immediately to give instructions to the diplomatic agents of Peru on this continent, so that, without loss of time, and making use of all the resources which their intelligence and patriotism imposes on them, they do celebrate with each of the South American States treaties of alliance, defensive and offensive.
>
> 2. At the same time to order the diplomatic agents to adopt every measure that could bring about the certainty of permanent help from one or some of the maritime Powers of Europe in favor of the interests of Peru, in order that the country may rely upon their intervention in case of the coast being threatened by superior force.

This motion has not been carried, but something of the sort will certainly be adopted by the Executive.

Gen. CASTILLA, Ex-President of Peru, and now President of the Senate, has asked leave of absence, it is said, to go to Europe.

Exchange on England 37 pence per dollar.

There is nothing new from Bolivia.

CHILI.

Nothing new has taken place in Chili in respect to the Chincha Islands question. Government was awaiting further intelligence from Spain.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolve that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized, nor any monarchical form of government set up in place of any republican form, under the pressure of foreign force. A motion was also adopted in favor of an offensive and defensive alliance between all the South American Republics.

The failure of the crops in Australia has been confirmed by recent arrivals from Melbourne and Adelaide, which has given great animation to exports of Chili produce. There is also a brisk demand for flour, &c., from San Francisco, two vessels being on the berth for that port at Valparaiso.

The proposition to run a direct line of steamers between England and Valparaiso by the Straits of Magellan has been abandoned.

A great boon has been conferred on the mercantile public by the reform of the Custom laws. Among other concessions we notice the following:

The opening of the coast traffic to all nations.

The suppression of differential duties.

The imposition of duties is not to exceed 25 per cent. on valuation, and duties on lumber, iron, foreign coal, &c., are now to be discontinued.

A duty, however, of 5 per cent. on the export of copper is henceforth to be exacted.

The United States double-ender war-steamer *Wateree* had reached Valparaiso on her way to Panama.

Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, was 44½d. to 45d. per dollar.

The roads in the Cordilleras, says the *Mercurio*, are now getting better, and enable us to have regular communication with the Argentine Republic. The railway between Cordoba and Rosario, we learn, is progressing very fairly. By the last accounts the Argentine Provinces were in a disturbed state, owing to the approaching elections, which were not supposed would pass off quietly.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 21st instant. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 13th, Salvador to the 16th, Nicaragua to the 17th, and Costa Rica to the 19th instant. The *Guatemala* brought $82,806 88 in specie, mostly for England, her usual number of passengers, and the following freight:

For Southampton—229 seroons cochineal, 8 packages silver ore. For Liverpool—55 seroons cochineal, 36 bales cotton, 33 cases balsam, 20 bags coffee, 7 bales deer skins, 26 packages silver ore, 4 bags ginger, 1 box segars. For New-York—100 seroons cochineal, 7 bales cotton, 3 cases balsam, 159 bags coffee, 35 bales deer-skins, 3 cases silver ore, 1 case birds, 2,276 hides. For Aspinwall—4 bales cotton. For South Pacific—5 boxes cigars, 1 bag cocoa. For Panama—2 cases balsam, 129 bags coffee, 17 cases cigars, 10 bales deer-skins, 174 hides, 2 packages mats, 26 bags rice.

There is no political news. All the Republics are quiet. Cotton is now in bloom, and growers are looking for a plentiful harvest in Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua. The Governments of Guatemala and Salvador protest against the action of Spain in seizing the Chincha Islands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Details of the Capture of Fort Morgan.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans 28th ult., arrived yesterday. Among the passengers is Gen. BAILEY.

Gen. HERRON had returned from an expedition to Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton road, where he had a fight with the enemy, inflicting a loss of one hundred and fifty men, besides destroying a large amount of stores. Our loss was about thirty killed and wounded.

An exchange of about 100 prisoners recently took place near Baton Rouge.

Gen. GRANGER has issued an order of acknowledgments to the army for the part they took in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines. There was not a single life lost by our forces in the last attack on Fort Morgan.

The army-worm is making sad havoc in the cotton near Baton Rouge.

The rebel Commander, JOSH. SCOTT, has his headquarters at Clinton, La. He commands about 3,000 cavalry, and is supported by three batteries—two of four guns, and one of three. There is one 20-pound Parrott.

W. D. MANN has been nominated for Congress by the Free State Union Association at Baton Rouge.

About 4,000 volumes of the best works belonging to the State Library have been recovered from the place where they were secreted.

Gov. HAHN reached New-Orleans from the North on the 26th, and was warmly welcomed.

MOBILE.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.

I have the honor and pleasure of being able to give you a full description of the engagement which has compelled the unconditional surrender of the remaining rebel stronghold of Mobile Bay.

Fort Morgan, it will be said, capitulated to the combined attacks of the army and navy, but the honor of compelling its speedy surrender is undoubtedly due more to the formidable land batteries and mortars of the former than to the firing of the latter. By speaking thus, I wish it to be understood that I mean no disrespect to the navy or our gallant tars, for both gunboats and iron-clads fought well and bravely, but the fleet could not concentrate their fire upon the fort with such precision and force as the powerful land batteries, which were within a few hundred yards of its guns. The peculiar nature of the harbor and the point of land upon which Fort Morgan is built, will explain what I have stated without writing further on the subject.

The army and navy were fully prepared to commence the bombardment on Sunday night, and many of us expected to hear the order issued every moment, but the evening and night passed without a general engagement, but about 5 o'clock on the following morning the dawn of day was ushered in by a terrific cannonade from the combined forces, and at that hour the attack on Fort Morgan may be said to have commenced in terrible earnest, for never were my ears greeted by such a prolonged thundering, or my eyes ever witness lightning more vivid, than the flame which followed the discharge of each gun, and the boom of the terrible mortars. The scene was more than grand—it was sublime. From every point our batteries and gunboats were hailing the iron missiles of destruction upon Fort Morgan, while that stronghold replied with a spirit worthy of a better cause.

You may imagine the excitement which this continual roar created, when I state that the fire did not slacken until sunset, and, though it then abated considerably, the firing was still kept up.

Between 9 and 10 on the evening of Monday, a shell from one of the land batteries exploded in the citadel and set it on fire. This was the fatal shot—as no sooner was the citadel discovered in flames, than all the guns of the combined forces opened a more terrific fire (if possible) than at any time previous during the bombardment, and every piece was sighted at the blazing pile, which increased in volume and brightness each moment, until the flames had nothing more to feed upon, and gradually disappeared to smouldering ruins, which for some time still left a lurid light over the parapet of Fort Morgan.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock our fire again slackened. Midnight had passed fearfully and grandly, and morning again dawned upon the weary and unconscious thousands who lay sleeping around, except those who were awakened from their slumbers by the sharp reports of a cannon, or the heavy bombs and mortars, a slow but constant fire having been kept up since the cannonading on the citadel.

The first appearance of light, as on the morning previous, was welcomed by a salute on the fort from the naval and land forces, and by the weakness of the enemy's fire, it was soon discovered that Fort Morgan could not hold out. And so it proved, for scarcely an hour had elapsed since the attack was resumed, than a rebel officer advanced towards us from the fort, bearing a flag of truce.

The instant that he was seen the order to cease firing ran along the lines, and to the national credit be it said that after the order was given and understood, every gun and mortar on land and sea was silent. The fort had not fired a shot for two or three moments before the bearer of the flag of truce passed out on his mission.

Almost before our fire had entirely ceased, and as soon as the officer was seen, two or three of our officers hastened forward to meet him, and shortly after the gallant chief of the land forces, (Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER,) was seen advancing toward the group over which the flag of truce was flying.

"On what terms must the surrender be made?" was the question asked by the rebel as the General approached. The gallant GRANGER instantly replied, "On no other terms, Sir, than those of an unconditional surrender of the garrison, the fort and all that is contained therein."

This was agreed upon with apparent reluctance by the officer, who probably expected to be able to make better terms, but he submitted with as good a grace as possible, and two of the principal officers from the army and navy entered the fort for the purpose of making the final arrangement for its surrender.

The surrender did not take place until 2 P. M. this afternoon. Precisely at that hour, the following scene might be witnessed: The rebels, about six hundred in number, including Gen. PAGE and the officers of his command, advanced from Fort Morgan toward the army, and grounded their arms in token of surrender. Glance your eye at the same instant toward the parapet of the fort, and you may see the Union flag unfurling itself to the breeze as it rapidly ascends the flag-staff, to wave there while Morgan is a fort and America a nation. As the flag is being raised, a national salute greets it from the guns of FARRAGUT and GRANGER, and the bands strike up "The Star Spangled Banner." R.

STORY OF A MOBILE REFUGEE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 27.

We learn the following interesting facts from one of the Mobile refugees who arrived here on the *Tritonia*, Wednesday. He has for several days past been concealed in the swamps near Mobile, where there are still many others endeavoring to evade conscription, but he fortunately succeeded in making his escape to the protection of the Union forces.

We would give his name, which is very well known in Mobile, but that it might be the means of giving trouble to his family, who are still in the enemy's power. Our informant left Mobile on the 11th, and was nine days in making his escape.

When he left nearly all the Government property had been removed to the interior, showing that the impression had obtained among the officials that they would have to evacuate.

The fires that have occurred in and around Mobile are said not to have occurred by authority, but were rather the work of accident or incendiarism. A large warehouse, filled with resin and turpentine, was among the property destroyed.

Flour was selling in Mobile from $250 to $300 per barrel; bacon from $3 to $5 per pound, according to quality; spool cotton was selling at $6 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling from $12 50 to $15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from $150 to $175 per pair; cavalry boots were selling from $250 to $300 per pair; nails were selling for $4 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth $2 50 to $3) were selling for from $50 to $60 each.

On the day that our fleet passed Fort Morgan a gentleman offered a $500 Confederate bill for $10 in gold, but could not effect a sale, or even get a bid. To show the feeling in regard to the currency on that day, the price of all articles went up double the previous exorbitant rates.

The population of Mobile is divided into two parties—for war and for peace. The former is wide-mouthed and blatant—the latter, secret and biding its time. The war faction is composed of about one-third of the people, who have expressed the determination to burn the city if they have to evacuate it. The people of New-Orleans know what such threats as these amount to.

The persons now in authority at Mobile are refugees from different parts of the Confederacy—many of them from New-Orleans—possessing no interest in Mobile aside from their connection with the rebel Government, and quite a strong feeling of animosity exists between the old citizens of the place and those who have gone there since the commencement of the rebellion in military capacities. The male registered enemies that have gone from this place have all been conscripted.

The most complete military despotism is ruling in Mobile, no open difference of opinion being tolerated; and to attempt to criticise the acts of the military rulers will cost a man his liberty, and not unfrequently his life.

At the time our informant left Mobile there were about 3,000 regular troops in the defences, but these were being daily strengthened by conscripted citizens and the arrival of Alabama militia. No more regular Confederate troops were being sent there, one body only having reached the place since the passage of the forts. This was a battalion of heavy artillery. About fifty or sixty of its members were killed or wounded by a railroad accident near Montgomery, while en route for Mobile. Including militia, there will probably be ten thousand men to oppose our forces.

ADDRESS OF MAJ.-GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

From the New-Orleans Times.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: It is with pride that I communicate to you my acknowledgment of the noble part you have taken in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and of your full share of the glory of the achievement.

In the midst of danger you have been brave. Under the severest exposure and fatigue you have been patient. The patriotic zeal that animates you entitles you to the gratitude of your country and the thanks of your commander.

Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipline and courage so necessary to the success of a soldier, which you have so signally displayed, and which aided in producing the result that has fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

By your efforts, united to those of our gallant navy, the strongholds of the enemy at the entrance of Mobile Bay have been captured, fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred cannon, the flags of the forts, stores and ammunition have fallen into our hands as trophies of your prowess.

In the hands of such officers and soldiers our country's cause must be triumphant.

GORDON GRANGER, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

A FIGHT AT REDWOOD.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

ON THE PIERCE, Thursday—5:30 P. M.

A fight at Redwood to-day, at 9 A. M. Eighteen of the Second Louisiana Cavalry were killed and several wounded. The fight still going on. Redwood is seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton Road. I.

GEN. HERRON'S EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We were handed the following from Gen. CANBY'S headquarters last evening, with a request that it be published:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27, 1864.

The following dispatch was received this evening:

"Maj.-Gen. HERRON has just come in from the expedition. The breaking down of a bridge near Port Hudson, delayed the infantry column, but notwithstanding this, the result was a success. Gen. HERRON inflicted a loss upon the enemy of at least one hundred and fifty, besides destroying a large amount of stores at and near Clinton, La. Our loss in killed and wounded is about thirty."

CROP PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.

From the Picayune.

The recent continuous and heavy rains have added to the other causes of gloom which enshroud the remainder of what we trust will be the darkest year of our history. The cotton, throughout the lowlands, threatens to be a general failure. In the best of seasons this plant is rarely cultivated with success in the alluvial soil of Lower Louisiana, and before the war had been generally abandoned. The moisture of the soil and heat of the atmosphere give the plant too luxuriant and rapid a growth, producing more stalk and leaves than bolls, and generating the most destructive insects. These causes have operated with more than usual effect this season. We learn that the insatiate and irresistible caterpillar, or army worm, is everywhere sweeping the fields with a raid which puts to shame the most desolating attempts in that line of its human imitators. This is true of all that portion of the State included within Federal military lines. Beyond this, we hear that little or no cotton has been planted, the Confederate authorities prohibiting the growing of more cotton than is needed for seed. The prospects for sugar are even more discouraging, the great majority of the sugar cultivators having been seduced from their old culture by the great demand for cotton. A very small number of the planters will raise cane enough for seed for the next crop, and a still smaller number will lay by wood for the furnaces. There will hardly be a grinding season, and the magnificent yield of 456,000 hogsheads of 1861 and 1862, which declined in 1863 to 40,000 hogsheads, will, in 1864, be represented by 0. Louisianians will have to satisfy their palates next year with island sugar. Our buckwheat cakes will have to content themselves with the thin and insipid substitutes (called by high-sounding names, but, oh, so far below, in richness of saccharinity and flavor, to our delicious *sirop de batterie*. The juvenile world will bemoan the loss of their sugar-house molasses and the high prices of taffy; and Porkdom, we fear, will cease to boast of its sugar-cured hams and breakfast hams. But if these depredations should prove so serious in those parts of the country which have access to the island, where sugar and molasses are produced, how must it be with the several millions in the South, who are shut in from all such resource? The blockaded portion of the South seems, in a measure, to have triumphed over the salt and meat, bread and clothing difficulties; but, we think, the sugar want must seriously perplex them. Can a civilized people exist without sweetening? Honey, which in certain ages and among certain people, has served the purpose of sugar, is an article which requires years to produce on a large scale, even under favorable circumstances.

This loss of sugar in the present embittered state of feeling of our people, is truly lamentable, for surely there never was before, and, we trust, will never be again a time, when the tempers and dispositions of all classes needed sweetening more than they do at present.

COTTON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1864.

Strict Middling, $1 80; Middling, $1 76@$1 77½; Liverpool Middling, $1 75@$1 76; Low Middling, $1 72@$1 74; Good Ordinary, $1 65@$1 70; Ordinary, $1 60@$1 62. Sales this week, 650 bales; exports this week, including *Leary* cargo, about 1,800 bales; estimated stock, 5,000 bales.

The market has been brought to a stand, owing to the high prices demanded by holders. Quotations may, therefore, be considered nominal.

There is no cotton offering. The dreadful accounts of the catapiller in Louisiana and the army worm in Mississippi has laid waste the fields. There is only about 800 bales on sale; the balance is held, and will be shipped to England per steamer *Sir Wm. Peel*, which vessel and her cargo has been bonded by arrangements at Washington.

A small lot of "Middling Fair Cotton" is held here at $2 per pound. No receipts, but what has to be shipped by Government. No disposition to sell by the holders here.

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.—The assets of this company are now $600,000. It divides three-fourths of its profits annually among its participating customers, and its scrip dividend for the last three years has been *sixty per cent.*

Its semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has recently been declared, and it has been nearly fourteen years in active operation.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been paid to the stockholders since the commencement of the participation system, and more than $50,000 were returned last year to its profit-sharing patrons.—*Commercial.*

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the Features? A Long Nose, a Short Nose, a Blunt Nose, or a Sharp Nose. What does it indicate? Blue Eyes, Gray Eyes, Black Eyes; Auburn Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair, Red Hair, Cheeks, Chins, Lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, Sept. No., 20 cents, or $2 a year. Published by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

A Pretty Dutch Girl Having Asked her American beau for a single bottle of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, he promised to bring her six. "O! nein," said she, blushing. He brought her nine, at which she opened her fair blue eyes very wide, and complimented him on his generosity.

Why are the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like Government vessels? Because they belong to the (k) navy.

Why does the letter S resemble PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Because it is the beginning and the end of sweetness.

Why would the ladies be as badly off without PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS as without money? Because it is about the same thing to be (s) centless as to be penniless.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HALLGARTEN—MAINZER.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, by the American Consul, CHAS. L. HALLGARTEN, of New-York, and ELISE, daughter of Heinrich Mainzer, Esq., of Mannheim, Germany.

MAYERS—MCKENNA.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the Parish Church, Barnes, London, England, by Rev. J Mayers, father of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Robt Carrington, WM. FREDERICK MAYERS, Esq., of Her Majesty's Consular service, China, and JEANNIE CECILIA, daughter of the late Hugh Malcolm McKenna, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

BURTIS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 4, SARAH, widow of Townsend W. Burtis.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 4, while at the residence of his mother, THOMAS COEN, aged 38 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, E. A. Coen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from his mother's residence, No. 171 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COOK.—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., Rev. RUSSELL S. COOK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) in West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CONGER.—In Newton, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 5, BYE, wife of John F. Conger, and daughter of John H. Hall, Esq., aged 28 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, in Newton, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Leave New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Barclay-st., at 4 P. M. on Tuesday.

DOYLE.—At Graniteville, S. I., on Monday, Sept. 5, JOHN E. DOYLE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Alfred Mesereau, Graniteville, S. I., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend can leave by the Staten Island boat, from Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 9:15 A. M.

LANDRY.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at 11½ A. M., FRANCIS LANDRY, native of Switzerland, aged 42 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 693 Broadway, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

MACKLIN.—At Shabbona Grove, Ill., on Sabbath morning, Aug. 28, of diphtheria, ELIZA, youngest daughter of Robert and Mary Macklin, aged 15 years, 2 months and 22 days.

MASSA.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, CHARLES F., only child of Ferdinand N. and Elizabeth J. Massa, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 295 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

PARKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at Tarrytown, BLANCHE, infant daughter of Anna and Frederick J. Parker, aged 1 year and 4 days.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 208 West 29th-st.

PRATT.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, WILLIE N., only child of George N. and Sarah E. Pratt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 297 West Houston-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Sept 4, MARY BESSIE, only daughter of Henry J. and Adeline L. Seaman, aged 16 years and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 45 9th-st., New-York, without further notice.

TERHUNE.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, of marasmus, MARY ARTHUR, only daughter of Nicholas P. and Mary J. Terhune, aged 1 year, 5 months and 23 days.

WHEATON.—On Monday morning, Sept 5, WILLIAM WHEATON, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS TO-MORROW.

THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER.

The cruise of these two famous Confederate vessels, from the private journals, &c., of Capt. Semmes and his officers. This work is printed from the advance proof-sheets of the London edition, and is of the most intense interest, presenting a vivid and picturesque history of the entire career of these two famous Confederate vessels. Two vols. in one, 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $2.

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A remarkable new novel—vigorous and fresh—sure to make a hit. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 75.

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An entirely new work, by the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "May Martin," "Locke Amsden." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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The new book is by the author of "Among the Pines," that is THE sensation book of the day, and the book that is selling by the thousand. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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An intense and passionate love story, in the Jane Eyre style. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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A new and promising author is developed in this charming work of fiction. 12mo, cloth, tinted paper, $1 50.

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LEGGAT & BROTHERS,
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THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS.—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. K." or by express, "C. O. D." or at No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for a catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.—TWO, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless

AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DR. SCHENCK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

TO GENTLEMEN.
FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of
SCOTCH HEATHERS.
Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. McKINLEY,
No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.
The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

FURNITURE,
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED from Paris. Two, three, five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, to thirty dollars each. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the [illegible] [illegible] safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK.
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 46 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 75th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 1 West 28th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 28th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MRS. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 28 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 16th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 66 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 24th ins

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolroom s, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.
Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.
For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 119 West 39th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 2[illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,

DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 22.
Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial, and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 17. A slight advance in board during the present high prices. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. The classes will commence on Sept. 12. Boarders are admitted after the 5th. Circulars No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway. N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

BOYS ARE PREPARED QUICKLY AND practically for business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They are trained into healthy, manly business habits; become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French and German Day and Boarding School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 2[illegible] 4th-av., Sept. 1[illegible].

ISTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 21. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway. H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher in the rudimental English branches; also of drawing and painting, in City or country; best of references given; a desirable situation more of an object than amount of compensation. Address, giving particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 3,651 N. Y. Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the French language, history, geography, arithmetic, vocal music and the piano, desires to give lessons in schools or private families; the best references can be given. Address Mme. DE FRIEUDEUTHAL, Post-office, Station D, New-York City.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY OF first-class ability and large experience, whose scheme embraces, in addition to the solid branches of education, a full course of Belles Letters Literature in several languages, with especial attention to composition and elegance of style, is open to a morning engagement. Address Mrs. F., care of Mr. Christern, 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH College desires a situation to teach the classics, mathematics or higher English branch, in a high school or academy. Address, stating where an interview can be had, ALPHA, Box No. 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—AN EPISCOpalian, accustomed to teach the usual branches of a lady's education—a situation as governess in a family or school. Address A. M. M., Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES to give private lessons in English and French, or as teacher in a private school. Address L. J., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as morning teacher in a family of young children; English branches and only rudimental music. Address Box No. 4,436 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864. }
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
32,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 5TH-AV., CORNER 44TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, 1864, at 3 P. M. precisely, a desirable catalogue of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, saddles, &c., &c., now on view. Catalogues ready morning of sale. Cash advances without extra charge.
H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:
TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.
ALSO.
at 12 o'clock, in front of store,
COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

D. W. IVES & CO., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 12 M., AT THE FOOT of 51st-st., North River, trustee's sale, by order of surviving partners, to close the estate of E. D. Williams, deceased, viz.: one-third of the American patent of the Williams bullet, together with bullet-moulds, pin machines, sizing and compressing machines, kettles, trays, shafting, iron and lead pipes, &c., together with lease of building and improvements; also, 25 tons furnace coal. Terms cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 113 Elliott-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av., Brooklyn. HANDSOME FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER. Rosewood parlor suite, 10 pieces, in green plush, rosewood tables, rosewood cottage piano, by Gilbert, pier mirror, fine oil paintings, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, paillasses, mattresses, feather beds, walnut extension table and arm chairs, china tea set, dinner crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, AT 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 43 Clermont-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn: Handsome rosewood piano, Gilbert & Co. makers; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, engravings, bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., &c., with kitchen furniture.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 6, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River, 186 boxes fresh Sicily oranges, 2,383 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, cargo bark *Jasper*, from Palermo.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT EXHIBITION
OF SILKS, SATINS, POPLINS,
EPINGLINES, CRETONES,
ROBE DE CHAMBRE,
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
BRUSSELS POINT LACES, SHAWLS,
CAPES, VEILS, SETS, &c., &c.,
forming a splendid assortment of
THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
selected and ordered expressly for their
RETAIL SALES,
will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1851.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
TRUSTEES:
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
A. PETERS, Vice-President.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treas.
JAMES D. SMITH, Sec.
CALEB B. KNEVALS.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
HORACE F. CLARK.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
CHARLES CRARY.
WILLIAM E. MORRIS.
SAMUEL B. PARSONS.
DAVID HOADLEY.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.
Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Woodlawn Station, 1½ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from King's Bridge, and four miles from Central Bridge, at McCoombs' Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 52 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.
BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1878.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, 25th August, 1864. }
A DIVIDEND OF PROFITS FOR THE current six months of four per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books closed on and after 27th inst., to that date.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of Two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY of this City have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their Capital of [illegible] for the month of August, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.
WM. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN,
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1864. }

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
WELLS ON OIL CREEK, PENNSYLVANIA.
TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, New-York.
JAMES N. LAWTON, New-York.
SIDNEY CORNELL, New-York.
JOHN H. COLEMAN, Oil City, Penn.
C. McKINLEY, Oil City, Penn.
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, Oil City, Penn.
GEORGE DAVIS, New-York.
President, MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Secretary, H. B. HENSON.
Treasurer, WALTER E. LAWTON.
Superintendents, McKINLEY BROTHERS.
OFFICE, NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY.
Office, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.
Chartered for the purpose of procuring and assisting emigrants from foreign countries to settle in the United States.
Incorporated with a
CAPITAL OF....................$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................540,00[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
A. G. HAMMOND, President Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
FRAS. GILLETTE, late Senator in Congress from Conn.
TREASURER:
JOHN HOOKER, office No. 9 Hill's Block, Hartford, Conn.
SECRETARY:
S. P. LYMAN....................No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
BANKERS:
BANK OF NEW-YORK.....No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
EXCHANGE BANK....................Hartford, Conn.
GENERAL AGENT FOR EMIGRATION:
JNO. WILLIAMS, office No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

The object of this company is to import laborers, especially skilled laborers, from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, for the manufacturers, railroad companies, and other employers of labor in America. To accomplish this, it has established extensive agencies through those countries, and undertakes to hire men in their native home and safely to transfer them to their employers here. A system so complete has been put in operation here that miners, mechanics (including workers in iron and steel of every class), weavers, and agricultural, railroad and other laborers, can now be procured without much delay, in any numbers, and at a reasonable cost.

Letters of inquiry from employers of labor should be addressed to
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Emigration Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.
The NINTH NATIONAL BANK will receive 5 per cent. Coupon Legal-Tender notes on deposit, and on their bids for the new loan 6s of 1881 at par and interest until Sept. 24, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—MONTHLY STATEMENT of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on Monday morning, Sept. 5, 1864:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,684
Average amount of Specie and Legal-Tender	203,627
Average amount of Deposits	622,397
Average amount of Circulation	114,874

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th of September, 1864.
CHAS. WRIGHT KIRBY, Notary Public.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Monthly statement, under the thirty-fourth section of the National Currency Act, of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK of New-York

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$578,322 19
Average amount of Specie and lawful money	76,945 61
Average amount of Deposits	528,942 60
Average amount of Circulation	124,666 00

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of September, 1864.
AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS.—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $16,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A SMALL ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE in one of the very best localities in New-York, near Madison-square and the most popular hotels, is now to rent. It contains ten rooms; has numerous closets, gas, furnace and range, with hot and cold water. It is well calculated for a private family, physician or dentist, or to rent rooms. It will be rented furnished, or the furniture, all of which is new, will be sold. Immediate possession can be had. Address "OWNER," Box No. 1,169 New-York Post-office.

TO BE RENTED TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—A four-story brown-stone front house, in prime order, on 42d-st., near 5th-av., to May, 1866. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS of paper hangings, have removed their business from the store corner of Reade-st. and West Broadway, to their manufactory, corner of 42d-st. and 10th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 3 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) ... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	....
ERIN	3,325	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the offices of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Sept. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS ... $80
The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in small steamers, and the great risk incurred thereby, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The SCOTIA will sail 21st inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M. 8:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 115 West-st., New-York, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Gold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 383 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION HAVE tested the entire safety and efficiency of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, having administered it to 2,000 patients (by Dr. Colton in person) with the most satisfactory success. No. 22 Bond-st.

PERSONAL.

MISS ELIZA BURRIS.—YOUR BROTHER Hurley Curtis, wishes to receive your address at the office of the New-York *Times*. Box No. 160.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!
THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.
John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race, with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PATERSON FALL RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.
No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile.

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold, and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.
R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give private instructions on his new and infallible treatment on the specific diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how and in what form the internal organs become the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, etc.; also, how hip disease can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.
J. HEINE, M. D.,
No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,369 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, urinary, bladder and kidney affections, the author's unparalleled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, No. 178 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvis viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND ALL PAINS are instantly cured by a new external medical agent, recently discovered by a member of the French Medical College of Paris. Will be at home every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from these two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price. $3 50. C. V. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashions*, now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

TO PATENTEES.—A PATENT LAW FIRM, of extensive acquaintance among mechanics and manufacturers, desire the agency of a developed labor-saving machine of unquestionable utility. Address Room No. 8, No. 161 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF
GRAND OPERA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.
LEONARD GROVER ... DIRECTOR.
Also of Grover's Chestnut-st. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ... CONDUCTOR.
Also Director of Operas.
The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts,
FAUST,
WITH
A CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH.
The list of Artistes of
THE GRAND OPERA COMPANY
will receive an immediate announcement. It comprises several new and talented artistes expressly engaged for this season from Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg and Darmstadt, by a competent agent sent to secure them, together with the entire Grand German Opera Company of last season.
The members of the
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
have been selected with the greatest care and present an array of talent and numbers
RARELY EQUALED IN THE WORLD.
THE COSTUMES have been procured in Europe at immense expense.
The Operas selected will be presented with
THE MOST SUPERB MISE EN SCENE.
The entire announcements are in preparation and will appear early in the week.
The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the summer, and several important improvements have been effected.
The sale of secured seats for
THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE, FAUST,
will commence Thursday morning at the usual places.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the unbounded enthusiasm and delight with which
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
is nightly received by crowded and brilliant audiences, in his wondrous comic personation of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
he will repeat that character TO-NIGHT, being the
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT,
of its performance, and every night until further notice.
To render the entertainment doubly attractive,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
will appear for the first time this season in his version of
THE IMMORTAL TOODLES,
thus presenting a rare combination of genial humor, and in its pleasantest sense an evening of
UNCEASING MERRIMENT AND FUN.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8.
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

THE CREATION.
JONES' WOOD,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.
The Oratorio has been postponed to the above-named date on account of unfavorable weather.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLEKE, Proprietor. H. MARTIN, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SCOTTISH GAMES.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Games of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, will be held at Jones' Wood, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864. Tickets 25 cents.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.

Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.
D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OUT OF TOWN.—A City gentleman, out of health, with small family, would pay a moderate price for a furnished house within 20 miles of New-York City, from October to May next. Address F. HOUSE, Box No. 1,594 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TILL FIRST of May or June, by a lady who for several years has kept a first-class private boarding house on the Hudson; must be large and in good location. The best care will be taken of the furniture. No objection to board the proprietor. Address HUDSON, Carrier's Department, Post-office, New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE 8th-st., for six months from Nov. 1, with all modern conveniences; price not over $200 per month. Address at once E. P., Box No. 3,158 City Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE from the owner direct, a medium-sized first-class house, between 14th and 37th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address U. N., Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS for the ensuing Fall and Winter, may find pleasant rooms with board; at No. 80 University-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. Winter arrangements can be effected for suites of rooms, with southern exposure, with private tables. Also, one very large room, suitable for a party of gentlemen.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.—Pleasant rooms and a comfortable winter-home is offered to those who are seeking for the same.
MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CROSBY & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be adjusted by William Crosby, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
WILLIAM CROSBY.
HENRY P. NICHOLS.

BOSTON, Aug. 31, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the firm of CROSBY & AINSWORTH, will continue the business of publishing formerly conducted by CROSBY & NICHOLS, and also the business of the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the late firm.

Having purchased all the Stock and Stereotype Plates of their well known and valuable SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS and JUVENILE BOOKS, they will continue their publication, and respectfully solicit orders from the Trade.
WILLIAM CROSBY.
JOSEPH F. AINSWORTH.

BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS,
Successors to CROSBY & NICHOLS, in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, at the Old Stand,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE
For anything in their line respectfully solicited.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The advertisement of the dissolution of copartnership of PENTZ & GOIN, as announced in the *Journal of Commerce* of this date, was unauthorized by the undersigned. The connection of JOHN W. GOIN, however, ceased with our new firm on the 1st of January, 1864.
New-York, Sept. 5, 1864.
PENTZ & CO., No. 80 Burling-slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
P. T. BARNUM ... Proprietor and Manager.
S. H. HURD ... Assistant Manager.
OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.
THE FALL SEASON.
RARE AND COSTLY ATTRACTIONS.
THREE DAILY PERFORMANCES,
THREE! THREE! THREE!
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
At 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
At 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
At 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MORNING! MORNING! MORNING!
MORNING PERFORMANCES AT 11,
IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
GEN. TOM THUMB.
GEN. TOM THUMB.
GEN. TOM THUMB.
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
NEE MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE FASCINATING
QUEEN OF BEAUTY.
COMMODORE NUTT.
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT.
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
The smallest lady of her age ever seen.
TWO HUGE GIANTS AND SIX DWARFS.
TWO HUGE GIANTS AND SIX DWARFS.
TWO HUGE GIANTS AND SIX DWARFS.
Mr. BARNUM will introduce an
EXTRAORDINARY LIVING HUMAN NOVELTY,
just brought from CIRCASSIA by Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., who has been traveling in Turkey, Greece and throughout Europe during the last year, in pursuit of novelties for this museum, many of which will soon arrive.

Nearly ever since Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married, they have been traveling and holding their public levees. These have been so immensely crowded wherever they have appeared that their average daily receipts have exceeded $1,000 per day, or $300,000 PER YEAR! As the little General was rich even before he was married, he is now a MILLIONAIRE, a young CRŒSUS; hence he is at last SATISFIED, and he positively declares that "HE WON'T SHOW ANY MORE ANYHOW!" But having originally appeared in this museum twenty-two years ago, where the public encouragingly took him by the hand and led him up to fame and fortune, he is willing to CLOSE HIS PUBLIC CAREER at his OLD FAVORITE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT, and thus testify his appreciation of the GLORIOUS OLD MUSEUM and its patrons in "auld lang syne." It is to these propitious circumstances that the public is indebted for this VERY LAST CHANCE to see the GREATEST WONDERS OF THE WORLD; and for the same reason Mr. BARNUM is thus enabled to give his patrons

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THIRTY CENTS.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THIRTY CENTS.

Then we will see grouped together
A MARRIED COUPLE,
A BACHELOR, AND BELLE,
all four combined in less size and weight than a small-sized man.
ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Perfect in form and features, yet no larger than so many babies. Educated, Intelligent, Social, Affable, and Polite.

Who can wonder that crowds throng their Levees every day, and are eager to pay their respects and feast their eyes, before their departure to another land? "We shall never see their like again."

At the opening of each 11 o'clock morning Levee,
AND THEN ONLY,
the General and his Lady will gratify visitors by wearing
THE IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME
they wore at Grace Church on their Marriage Day, Feb. 10, 1863.

Sixty dollars were offered for a ticket to that wedding, while here the same thing can be seen for a trifle.

They will appear in a great variety of FASCINATING PERFORMANCES AND COSTUMES, most of which are ENTIRELY NEW to New-York.

As the Ravel Pantomime Company will occupy most of the time in the afternoons, the performances of these little wonders will be MORE LENGTHY, elaborate and interesting in THE MORNING than at any other time. With an ardent desire, therefore, on the part of Mr. Barnum, to gratify all his patrons at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST, he has resolved that AT THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK MORNING PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE-ROOM there shall be made
NO CHARGE WHATEVER FOR SEATS
to Parquet or Balcony, or any part of the house except Private Boxes. Reserved Seats in Private Boxes in the morning, 30 cents extra; children under ten, 15 cents.

Those who would avoid the crowds during this engagement should by all means, if convenient, visit the Museum as EARLY AS HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. Those who cannot attend in the morning will find the Museum much less crowded IN THE EVENING than in the afternoon.

But in order that none shall be inconvenienced or miss seeing these
SWEET LITTLE MARVELS!
they will also appear on the small stage in the Wax Figure Saloon every morning at about 12 o'clock, at the conclusion of their levees in the Lecture Room, and also in the afternoon and evening after the Pantomime is over.

☞ Their exhibitions will be VARIED and CHANGED, so that what they perform at one time of the day will not be repeated (to any extent) at any other time the same day.

THEIR COSTLY WEDDING PRESENTS,
MAGNIFICENT JEWELS, &c., will be exhibited at each levee. Their miniature coach and ponies will promenade the streets daily.

Last week of the most successful
GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME,
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER ... as ... JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MLLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE,
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS.
A MILLION OF CURIOSITIES!

Admission, (until the present high prices of everything are reduced,) 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Parquet and Balcony, (except at the morning entertainment,) 30 cents extra; Children, 15 cents. Private Boxes, $5 extra. Single seats in Private Boxes, 60 cents extra.

☞ THE GREAT DRAMATIC SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

BARNUM'S.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

During the short engagement of GENERAL TOM THUMB and FAMILY, the spacious EGRESS will be opened into Ann-st., through which visitors can pass out and avoid the crowd. All necessary precautions have been taken to secure the comfort of visitors.
P. T. BARNUM.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST CERTIFICATE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Certificate No. 336, dated March 21, 1864, for one hundred shares, stock of the Consolidated Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, in the name of GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, is lost or mislaid, and the company have been notified to cancel the same, and duplicate applied for. Any power of attorney to negotiate or transfer the same is a forgery. G. B. SATTERLEE, 49 Exchange-pl. NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.

STOLEN—$150 REWARD—ONE $500 U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BOND of the loan of 1881, No. 21,832. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. GUSTAVUS C. BROWN, No. 669 Broadway.

LOST—COUPONS OF 10-40 BONDS, NO. 20,191, and Nos. 26,746 to 26,756 inclusive, for $12 50 each. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving them with FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG- boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6¾ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x30 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 30-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A SECOND-hand 24-inch Ericsson caloric engine, now in use, and in first-rate order, and running five printing presses; price $400. Also, nearly new, a drum cylinder press, 30 x46 inside of bearers. Inquire immediately of
C. POTTER, Jr., No. 16 Spruce-st.

TO PRINTERS AND PACKERS.—TWO HYDRAULIC presses, several mahogany top tables, a Wilder's patent safe, and all the fixtures of a dry goods refinishing establishment, for sale at No. 85 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1864,
Second night of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his grand impersonation of the Roman Patrician
CORIOLANUS,
in Shakespeare's great tragedy of the same name, produced in all its
ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
with NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, and APPOINTMENTS, and a most
POWERFUL CAST,
containing the names of Mrs. Geo. Farren, Miss Isabel Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. Hagan, Mr. J. B. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Mr. G. Becks, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. Danver, Mr. Barry, &c., and a hundred auxiliaries and a
FULL CHORUS.
The manager begs leave to inform his patrons that in consequence of its great popularity, and the many applications made for repetition of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
it will be presented to-morrow (WEDNESDAY) Sept. 7, with all its THRILLING SCENIC EFFECTS, GRAND TABLEAUX, FULL CORPS DE BALLET, &c., &c., the cast including every member of the company.
W. WHEATLEY
AS
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
THURSDAY, third night of
EDWIN FORREST.
Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HELLER'S **HELLER'S**
SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Will reopen for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 8.
Redecorated, recarpeted and reseated, the orchestra being converted into an
ALPINE GARDEN OF THE GENII,
Replete with the floral beauty, flowing cascades and fastastic rock scenery
ROBERT HELLER
in commencing his new season will inaugurate it, on Thursday next, by the introduction of
SOME EXTRAORDINARY SPECIALTIES.
Prominent among which will be
TEN ANIMATED ANTHROPOGLOSSI;
OR,
HELLER'S WOOD-(EN) MINSTRELS,
AND
THE GOBLIN DRUM,
SIX NEW ILLUSIONS,
TWO NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Admission—Orchestra Stalls, (reserved without extra charge,) $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents.
Box office open for securing seats from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Orchestra stalls may be reserved three days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1864,
will be repeated the comic drama in three acts, entitled
MIRIAM'S CRIME,
in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilie Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., and W. Holston, from the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, will appear.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will make her second appearance this season, as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant comedietta, entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.
Chevalier, Mr. J. K. Mortimer; Baron, M. J. H. Stoddart.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commence at 7:45.
Dress circle and parquette, 75 cents; balcony chairs and reserved seats, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; private boxes, $6, $8, and $10 each.
In active preparation an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
expressly for this theatre, by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
On MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
will produce (for the first time in this theatre),
THE GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
By Tom Taylor, entitled
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby ... Mr. John E. Owens
A role in which he stands without a rival,
supported by
Mr. Harry Pearson (his first appearance), Messrs. Chaplin, De Groat, Tom Owens, Sol. Smith, Jr., Styles, Macder, Miss Alice Placide, Miss Nellie Johnson, Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. Burroughs.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
To conclude with the great Owens' Specialty,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle ... Mr. John E. Owens
This splendid triumph of Mr. Owens' genius is justly esteemed the most graphic and perfect characterization ever witnessed upon the American comic stage.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Orchestra Chairs, $1.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $60 and $200; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

WANTED—A TENOR AND ALTO FOR AN Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Address TENOR AND ALTO, Box No. 4,496 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Agency, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, Room No. 8. Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse-power, furnished at short notice.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILERS, 32 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 31-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

STEAM POWER WANTED—WITH ONE OR two floors. Apply to U. H. DUDLEY, 144 Broad-st.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND FILES TO SEPTEMBER 1.

ATLANTA PRIOR TO ITS FALL.

REBEL CONFIDENCE IN THE SITUATION.

BRAVE TALK ABOUT PEACE AND WAR.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Sept. 1, and from them we make the following interesting and important extracts:

ATLANTA.

HOOD SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENCED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 1.

The occupation of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad by the Yankees *is no doubt felt as a serious inconvenience by Gen. Hood.* Yet we are disposed to think the importance of the blow greatly over-estimated both by our own people and the Yankees themselves. So far from starving HOOD out and leading to the capture of Atlanta, it will not even interrupt his communication with Montgomery, if the railroad Presidents in that country be as active and energetic as they have proved themselves to be in this.

From East Point—about three miles beyond which the Yankees now are—to West Point is eighty-one miles. From West Point to Opelika, where the Muscogee Railroad strikes the Montgomery and West Point Railroad—the latter being continuous with the Atlanta and West Point Railroad—the distance, we should judge, is about fifteen miles. At any rate, it is hard upon one hundred miles from the junction of the Muscogee to Fairburn or East Point. SHERMAN'S army must be very long, indeed, if they can reach thus far; and unless they can, they cannot prevent the trains which have hitherto run from Montgomery to Atlanta from communicating through the Muscogee Railroad with the Macon Railroad, and thus with Atlanta. The way is round-about, but it is perfectly practicable. Even if the Macon Railroad be taken, fortified and held by the Yankees, there is still communication through the Muscogee, Southwestern, Central Georgia, Savannah and Augusta, and the Great Georgia and South Carolina Railroad, which ends at Charleston, with Montgomery, and all the country with which Montgomery is in any way connected. Gen. HOOD, in a word, is still in communication with all the country he was in communication with before this last movement of SHERMAN; and if it was intended to cut him off from his supplies, it was a failure. We rather think, however, that it was desired to shut him up in Atlanta, or to open communication with Mobile. He has completely exposed his flank to HOOD by this movement, and thereby, we suspect, rendered his own position a very dangerous one. *Hood, we feel satisfied, will not allow him to retain it many days undisturbed.*

SHELLING THE CITY.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, speaking of the effort of the enemy to destroy the city by fire, writes:

"The shelling still goes on. Shells all night, shells all day, shells for breakfast dinner and tea, shells

'For all hours and all sort of weather.'

Night and day it is unabated; one continuous explosion of forty-pound spherical case balls. Last night a shell—42-pounder—struck the Presbyterian Church. It passed through the pulpit and floor into the basement or Sunday school room, where a number of citizens had sought refuge. Here it exploded. The scene which followed was frightful. Several were hurt, and one poor fellow had his arm shot off.

Last night a large cotton warehouse (MCDANIEL'S) was burnt, with five hundred bales of cotton. Also a wooden dwelling near the State road machine-shop. Within the last four and twenty hours as many as nine buildings have touched the ground, and are now visible only in smouldering walls and charred ruins. During these conflagrations the Yankee batteries played vigorously upon the fire battalion. They obtained the range by the clouds of smoke and flame, and had nothing more noble to do than to drop their shells in among the humane non-combatants at their work of charity and the frightened and houseless women and children fleeing from the wrath of the two fierce and consuming enemies. Can you imagine anything more brutal than the bombardment of a city crowded with poor people, who are unable to get away, and are forced by their poverty to remain and to suffer? Bear in mind that this bombardment is not pretended even by the enemy to bear upon the military situation one bullet's weight. There are no stores to destroy; the soldiers are all in the trenches, and the thousands of shells thrown into harmless dwellings cannot possibly effect the reduction of the city. The motive is one of petty spite—the spite of cowards who dare not attack our lines, and wreak their disappointment upon women and children. The *Examiner* says:

Accounts from Atlanta repeat the rumor that SHERMAN will be forced to fall back by the interruption of his lines of communication. This, in our opinion, is very uncertain at best. Yet, a correspondent with the armies in front of Atlanta, writes:

Confidence is expressed in all quarters that the enemy will be forced to retire before the 1st of September. As a general rule, I think prophecies of this nature, with a specific limit, are somewhat ominous; but, in the present instance, the prediction bears every semblance of probability. All the cavalry movements in our rear have failed, and WHEELER is understood to be doing finely.

The stories which are circulated to the effect that the Yankees are starving, that they are living on green corn, that they are deserting by squads of ten and twenty are all false; but SHERMAN cannot have more than fifteen days rations ahead, and this period will expire before his line of communication can be restored.

SHERMAN AT THE END OF HIS ROW.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* thus speculates upon the situation and prospect at Atlanta:

"SHERMAN has evidently reached the end of his row. He is now where he is unable to advance further, while to retreat will be utter destruction. His flanking operations, that proved so successful from Dalton to the Chattahoochee River, are no longer available. HOOD has defeated his every attempt to get around Atlanta, or take possession of that city. A campaign of nearly four months has not secured to SHERMAN the object for which he set out.

Two weeks ago Gen. WHEELER, with several thousand picked cavalrymen, was sent to SHERMAN'S rear. It promises great results; indeed, already advices come of the damage they have inflicted against the enemy's communication. The road is destroyed from Acworth on to Dalton, the bridges burned and trains captured. SHERMAN'S supplies are cut off temporarily at least. Our dispatch, too, from Atlanta, received Monday night, says the enemy is undoubtedly on 'half rations.' Reports had reached us previously that SHERMAN had accumulated a month's supply at Marietta. If his army is reduced to half rations, however, WHEELER has rendered his situation hopeless by interrupting his communication long enough to compel a movement in front or rear, either of which will be disastrous. HOOD'S army is able to take care of him if he attempts our breastworks or to move around Atlanta. WHEELER will keep his lines of supply broken. Everything, then, we know of the situation in Atlanta is favorable to our cause. SHERMAN is now reduced to the alternatives of attacking our army in its strong works of defence, or commencing a retreat which which we can make nearly as disastrous as NAPOLEON'S retreat from Moscow. He cannot stay in his present position. Ere this month closes, too, he must choose one or the other, or both alternatives.

MOBILE.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following is a letter from the late executive officer of the *Tennessee*, which we publish as the first account of the fight in Mobile bay from any person who was on board that ship during the action:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE POTOMAC,
PENSACOLA BAY, Aug. 12, 1864.

Notwithstanding you must have heard of the loss of our dear old ship, and of my becoming a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I fancy that a short note from me would not be unwelcome, nor be considered superfluous at this time. We were certainly under the heaviest fire that ever a ship received since the war began. Three strong and formidable iron-clads, one of them certainly our equal, and fourteen regular men-of-war, were playing on us at the closest possible quarters, with nine, eleven and fifteen-inch solid shot, and with apparently no intermission, from the time we regularly engaged the fleet until the time of surrender, a period of probably an hour.

We met them as they entered the harbor, and did our best to "ram" several of the largest vessels, using, of course, our guns at the same time. The Yankees had too much speed for us though, and got by us into the bay, with only the injury done them by our batteries. We then were alone. The *Gaines* was in a sinking condition, and was run ashore near Fort Morgan. The *Selma* had surrendered, and the *Morgan* had left us also, and was under the guns of the fort. In the face of all this, our gallant ship, after running up our colors and the Admiral's flag again, which had been shot away as the enemy passed us, stood across the bay, and, singly and unassisted, we engaged the most formidable fleet that the Yankees could get into that harbor. Thus Greek met Greek; "then came the tug of war."

The fire was really terrible. Coupled with that, four of their largest vessels, one of them iron-plated on the stem, ran into us at full speed and in quick succession. The ramming part of the affair did us no harm in the world, however, and their nine-inch solid shot bounded from our sides like ordinary pebbles. The eleven-inch hurt us some, and the fifteen-inch pierced the iron and forced out the wood on the inside, but did not, however, get through. Bye-and-bye the Admiral was wounded, and one or two were killed, and about the same time our after port became jammed by a shot, and was rendered useless. Next, away went our wheel-ropes, and the relieving tackles came into play. We steered in this way for probably half an hour, when they, too, were shot away, as well as the smoke-stack, and then we were unable to make steam, or to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy.

The fleet saw our condition, and taking advantage of it, took up positions astern and on each quarter, and were as perfectly safe and clear of our batteries as if they were a hundred miles away. In this state of things, nothing could be done to destroy the ship, without destroying every soul on board, and the Admiral and Captain considered (as I think very properly) that they had no right to pursue such a course. All had fought with perfect desperation, and had done their duty like brave and gallant Southern men are expected to do, and were rendered as unhappy as men ever became when at last it was discovered to be impossible to move or steer the vessel, and, in consequence, a surrender became necessary.

The Yankees have her now, and I, with the Captain and Lieut. WHARTON, are on our way to a Northern prison. We shall undergo all that is put upon us with becoming dignity and firmness. I leave here for New-York or Boston (I don't know which) in ten days or a fortnight. We are treated very kindly as yet, and are as comfortable as we care for.

THE SITUATION IN GENERAL.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 1.

The military situation at this moment, though not altogether so bright as we could wish, is decidedly hopeful. After the late massacre and captures on that famous dead-fall, the Weldon Railroad, GRANT smokes his cigar in supreme tranquillity, awaiting the arrival of a fresh drove of hundred days' men to drive into LEE'S slaughter-house. *He is too discreet a butcher to use up his entire stock of cattle at a single throat-cutting, for this might betray his policy to the poor victims.* A certain interval between each butchery is always allowed, not merely for rest and fattening, but for dispelling any mental uneasiness which may ensue in consequence of such frightful and useless carnage. During this interval he permits his herds to divert themselves with extensive ditching and incessant shelling and sharp-shooting. This is even more diabolical than the regular slaughterings, because the pretence of rest serves only to break down their vital energies by constant labor by night and day, thus rendering them an easy prey to the deadly influences of malaria. Daily rations of quinine and whisky afford only a temporary relief to their exhausted systems, which, so soon as the effects of the alcoholic stimulants pass away, collapse into even worse weakness and liability to disease. No wonder we hear of 90,000 sick Yankees in hospitals, and 60,000 in camp. The goodly suns and better nights of September will not diminish this woful tally of the dying.

Foiled in his attempts on the road to Macon, SHERMAN has turned his attention to the West Point road, which is the main avenue to HOOD'S supplies from the fertile vales of Alabama. But this road is of little more importance to the Army of Tennessee than the Weldon road is to the Army of Northern Virginia. Should SHERMAN hold it permanently, HOOD can still feed his men with as much ease almost as LEE can feed his, while his munitions of war, drawn exclusively from Macon and Augusta, will not be interrupted for a moment. Meantime, the extension of SHERMAN'S lines will weaken him just as GRANT was weakened by prolonging his works to the Weldon road. *Hood, always ready and perhaps, too, anxious to attack, will not permit any opportunity of striking a blow to pass, but insert himself into the first crevice he finds.* His chances for capture, however, will not be nearly so good as LEE'S, for the plain reason that *Sherman has his cause really at heart, and will not play his men as rashly as the Butcher of the Wilderness plays his.* Therefore we do not permit ourselves to anticipate any brilliant feat of arms at Atlanta, unless the reported destruction by WHEELER of the road in SHERMAN'S rear should force that worthy to retreat in earnest. *Whenever that retreat does begin, we may confidently count on a disaster to the Federals more serious than any which has occurred during the war.*

WHEELER has wheeled off from the scene of his successes and gone we know not whither, to accomplish we know not what. His movements are a puzzle alike to the Confederates and the Yankees.

MORGAN has also disappeared mysteriously, and FORREST'S brief stay and unimportant performances in Memphis are yet to be explained. Is it possible that all these chieftains are coöperating with each other? Then may we look for tidings worth reading; and yet, strange fact, disappointment always follows high-flown expectations. Our greatest victories have almost invariably taken the country by surprise.

What Gen. EARLY is doing on the Potomac is not very clear. It is evident that SHERIDAN is guarding the gates to the plenteous fields and well-filled barns of Maryland and Pennsylvania. With an abundance of artillery and cavalry far from contemptible in numbers or in training, and a swollen river in his front, he ought to be able to hold EARLY in check. Indeed this seems to be his highest ambition, for he not only refuses to give battle, but takes care never to expose his army to an attack, except under circumstances most unfavorable to his adversary. *This, we dare say, is good policy to a young General, whose business is not to make a reputation, but to mind the cows of loyal Dutchmen.*

From that Ultima Thule, the Trans-Mississippi, we get nothing intelligible, except a statement made in a letter, which was recently printed in a city paper, that KIRBY SMITH reigns supreme, and all is sweet repose. The Yankee forces in North Mississippi and near Mobile do not appear to be imitating the busy bee and improving each shining hour, perhaps, because the hours are too shining at this season of the year. Doubtless they are not so idle as they seem; we shall hear from them ere long.

Look where we may around the ample horizon, we discover nothing disheartening. There are clouds, it is true, but they are not black and big with thunder as at the beginning of the campaign. The Summer is past and none, and, thanks to to the Supreme Ruler, we still hold our own. The Fall comes in hopefully. If we continue, as doubtless we shall, to maintain our ground until Winter, or even until November, the year 1864 will have been one tremendous triumph.

PRISONERS.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

From the Examiner, Aug. 29.

On Thursday evening, during the raging of the storm, two of the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle sought to evade the guard, made a run for the river, intending to plunge in and gain the Manchester shore. They were hailed and then fired upon by several of the guard. One who had reached the river was killed, and his body, floating away with the current, was not found; his comrade was shot and wounded in the arm. He was secured. About midnight, three others attempted their escape in the same manner. They were discovered and fired upon—one killed and the two others wounded. Upon counting the prisoners, yesterday morning, one was still missing, not including those killed and wounded.

The prisoners at this post are in charge of Lieut. V. BOSSIEUX, with a sufficient guard, and the above will indicate that they are discharging their duty with becoming rigor. The names of none of the killed or wounded are given in Lieut. BOSSIEUX'S report of the affair, nor are they at all necessary.

ANOTHER INFLUX.

From the Examiner, Aug. 29.

On Saturday evening another installment of azure stomached visitors, from that Yankee reservoir, Petersburgh, arrived in the city on two trains, and were marched to the Libby. They numbered about eighteen hundred, and their unsoiled uniforms proclaimed them raw levies, or hundred-day men. They were part of the spoils of Gen. HILL, caught under the "deadfall" on the Weldon Railroad, which has clamped them fatally on several occasions. A large number of commissioned officers, from the rank of Colonel down, were included among the prisoners received. Yesterday a thousand of them left the Libby for that favorable Yankee watering-place, Belle Isle. Yesterday three hundred more prisoners were received. The number of officers is eighty, making several hundred in all, and four thousand prisoners for the week.

EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 29.

It is to be hoped that no exchange limited to officers will be sanctioned by our authorities. The Yankee Government cares nothing for the imprisonment of its private soldiers. They are poor men and foreigners, who have no friends and no political influence in the United States. Our hold upon the officers is a different matter. They generally belong to a class which has the ear of their Government, and they deserve punishment more than their ignorant tools. Besides the Yankees have an unlimited supply of men, and can afford to let their prisoners remain here forever. If there is to be any exchange, our brave rank and file, who have been so long languishing in Northern prisons, should be the first restored.

YANKEE OFFICERS.

From the Dispatch.

The following Yankee officers, captured at Tupelo, Mississippi, some time since, were brought to this city yesterday, and committed to the Libby prison: Lieut.-Col. E. EASTMAN, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; Surgeon J. L. F. GARRISON, Fiftieth Indiana; Assistant-Surgeon H. C. COOPER, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York; Assistant-Surgeon JOHN LITTLE, Twenty-fourth Missouri; and Acting Assistant-Surgeon R. P. KENDLE, United States Army. Col. GARRISON, on his arrival here, was taken quite ill, and is now quartered at the Yankee hospital for medical treatment.

CAPTURED NEGROES.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 27.

Among the captures from the Yankee army on the occasion of the explosion of one of their mines near Petersburgh, about six weeks since, were eighty-odd runaway negroes, who were enlisted troops in BURNSIDE'S corps. Soon after their capture they were sent to Danville, Virginia, for confinement, but on Wednesday last they were transferred to Castle Thunder.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HOW A TREATY MAY BE MADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 31.

Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made, *it must be done solely on the basis of the entire independence and sovereignty of each particular State.* That must be preliminary to, and cannot be a subject of, negotiation. The Confederate Government has no right to make any peace in which one inch of land belonging to any one of the States shall be given up, or one iota of its privileges as a sovereign be surrendered. This, so far from being the subject of negotiation, must be the starting point from which all negotiation must proceed. If the enemy refuse to concede it, then we cannot negotiate with him. *It follows that there can be no such thing as treating for peace in earnest until every hostile soldier shall have been withdrawn from our soil and every hostile ship from our waters.* Then we can talk of peace and all those matters of secondary importance which it may be necessary to dispose of, and which, involving no principle and effecting the rights of no State, come properly within the sphere of the treaty-making power. We have reason to believe that President DAVIS does not stand upon this ground, although we judge of his opinions only from his acts and his public declarations.

The Yankee President has no more power to put the Yankee States into convention with ours than President Davis has to put us in convention with them. The treaty-making power is the same in both Governments. But the Yankees have long accustomed themselves to consider theirs a consolidated Government, possessing all power for all purposes. The States they regard as possessing no more sovereignty than the counties. Indeed, in one of his speeches, LINCOLN expressly declared that they had no more power than this. Should we agree, therefore, the convention would certainly take place. *It is wonderful, in the meantime, that intelligent men like Vallandigham and Fernando Wood—who must be fully acquainted with the Southern doctrine of State rights, and must know that all this blood has been shed in their defence—should think it possible to get us into such a convention, or to restore the Union by means of it. What we want, first of all, is entire and separate independence.*

The Confederate States can go into covention with the Yankee States in one way, and one only. They can withdraw from the Confederacy, each State on its own separate account and responsibility. They can then, each State for itself, go into such a convention. This they will be pretty sure not to do; so that the hope of getting them into this scrape is but a lost hope. The very act of sending delegates to such a convention would be construed by the sister States into a withdrawal from the Confederacy. The sending delegates to it would be an exercise of sovereignty, and as the Confederate Government is not sovereign, it follows as a necessary consequence that it can neither send delegates nor compel the States to do it.

THE GROWTH OF THE PEACE SENTIMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 27.

It is by no means easy to estimate, nor safe to rely upon, the apparent growth of the "Peace Sentiment" among our enemies; nor is it possible to form a reasonable conclusion on the question whether this desire for peace will in November next be so potent and prevailing as to cope with that mighty organized power now known in that country by the name of Shoddy. If one were to judge by the articles of the New-York *News* and *Day Book*—or by the resolutions now and then published as having been passed at county meetings of various States—*it would be impossible to resist the conviction that the whole mass of the Yankee public is bent upon peace with an intensity and unanimity only matched by the fervor with which it was three years ago bent upon war.* * * *

What we have to learn from these facts is, that our independence is already conquered and won; that even though we may yet suffer some reverses, yet the neck of this war is broken; and that if we now resolutely hold our ground, we are masters of the situation and have the ball at our foot, and shall *dictate* the terms of peace. None of these symptoms of lassitude would have appeared in the Forth; none of those spirited announcements of Democratic principle would have been uttered; the two blockade-running spies would not have been commissioned to Richmond with their "informal" proposals; the idea of LINCOLN'S party going out of power with their own consent never would have occurred to the wildest imagination—but that they all see, scent and feel the near approach of peace, and peace on our terms. But to wind up this matter aright, we shall have to hold our ground firmly both in the field and in the Cabinet. As to the first, our affairs are in good hands, those of the Confederate Generals and armies. As to the second, it is earnestly hoped there will be no weakness, no unworthy haste to catch at every cunningly-contrived hint, or to clasp to our bosoms every fraudulent "commissioner."

It is no longer their armed force, but their villainous craft that our Government will have to be on its guard against; and, theafore, the country would be somewhat reassured if Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE would come home from Canada, and if the President and Department of State would refuse to receive or hold any communication with "infoamal" Yankees when they come prowling around—would not entertain them handsomely, nor, press their hands, nor express respect for their noble characters.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864.
2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hagerty, Koster, Opdyke—3.

A quorum not appearing at roll call, the board was declared adjourned to Thursday, September eight, at two o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000	Amer. Gold....	239⅞	100	Ill. Central....	126⅝
20,000	do.	240¼	700	Rock Island R....	107¼
10,000	do. s3	240¾	100	Chic.& N.W.R....	50⅜
100	Erie R....	106⅝	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	82½
800	Hud. Riv. R....	122¾	300	do....	82
100	Mich. Southern....	81¾	100	do....	82½
100	do....	81⅝	100	Quick. M. Co....	82¾
200	do....	81½			

[Advertisement.]

STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF YOUR GOING, But go at once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant Sozodont. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the Teeth, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

All druggists sell it.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY'S Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions.* Splendid novelties, interesting stories, valuable music, &c., with elegant Fall fashions, numerous full-sized patterns. September number now ready and sold everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—J. G. Dale, 2 children and 2 servants, A. H. Mitchell, Miss Long, C. McNab, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Patten, E. Hixon, T. Aarye, Mr. Smedley, Mrs. Kemball and son, Mrs. H. E. Young, Dr. Brown and lady, A. Gamble, Mr. Duggin and lady, J. Fainer, Mrs. Kedner, Mr. J. Houghton, lady and servant, F. Shermik, K. Anderson, Rev. E. D. Ganen, J. L. Moran and lady, J. K. Ludlow, Mr. Ballard and daughter, Mr. Gorter, A. Murray and lady, Mr. Schniegans, E. J. Pethnel, Rev. M. Trinlan, Mr. Faulkner and lady, Mr. Bertrand and 2 children, Mrs. J. J. Davies, Mr. Budlong, Capt. J. T. Claypoole, J. E. Fry, A. Brown, Wm. F. Berry, D. McCann, Wm. McCann, J. McCann, F. Hetherington, A. Robb, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Mayles, Miss Anderson, H. Bell, Mrs. Sherwood, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Sturtevant, Mr. Fairweather, S. E. Thomas, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Davies, J. Ryback, Wm. Nevill, Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Cuguilleon and daughter, E. J. Heraty, Mr. Fitzpatrick, J. Faulkner and son, T. Atkinson, lady, 6 children and nurse, L. T. Sandford, W. E. Bennett and 2 Misses Bennett, Mrs. Lindsay and 2 children.

In steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—Admiral Popoff and servant, E. F. Bradford and wife, S. M. Locke, wife, infant and servant, F. MacCrellish and wife, Mrs. Edward Woodruff, sister and child, S. Ellsworth and family, A. C. Benham, wife and child, Rev. E. W. Clark, wife and child, Major H. N. McSelan, wife and infant, N. D. Ridout, wife and child, Robert Sherwood, J. F. Williams, John Walker, [illegible] Winter and wife, Capt. G. Godney, E. H. Dennison, Mrs. W. T. Cutter and child, Capt. W. O. Haysen, W. H. Rossington, Mrs. A. B. L. Perry and child, Ed. Cohen, Jas. Smith, Hon. A. T. Bates, Ettiena Costerauste, Mrs. Sutter and 2 children, L. Archer, wife, infant and servant, A. Bourgeoy, wife and servant, Mrs. J. Norcross and child, T. Perry, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, infant and nurse, Mrs. H. Randall and daughter, A. W. Shepherd, Josiah Sturges, Miss J. Coleman, A. Middlemist, S. G. Beatty, Jr., Col. Tennison, Jas. Stuart, Samuel Allebaugh, James Lamoth, A. T. Dwindle, Robert McFarland, Miss Bates, Thomas S. Sanford, G. H. Sproul, L. Smith, Juan Larson, Geo. C. Caldwell, R. M. Walker, J. P. Wilkinson and wife, E. Fitgerald, Thomas Berry, Albert Kostar, wife and child, and 50 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Hall, Lieut.-Col. Batchelder, Lieut.-Col. Guernsey, Surgeons Allen and Van Etten, Mrs. Warren, Miss Brown, Miss M. Govert, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Trenor, Mrs. Col. Guernsey, Mrs. E. D. Rice, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Willingham, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Dennis, Capt. E. L. Rice, H. T. Pickering, J. T. Wood, Lieut.-Commander Williams, U. S. N., paroled prisoner; Major Pruyn, Capt. Bird, Capt. H. T. Browne, Lieuts. McCoy, Dunton, Brodie, Merrill, Fisher, Dubendoff, Van Dyke, Gilbert, Stewart, Huntley, A. W. Alvord, S. B. Curtis, Capts. R. E. Getty, Burgess, J. W. Hancox, W. Hiffords, U. S. N.; Messrs. Rightmeyer, Hilton, H. E. Fuller, W. L. Fuller, P. Bass, M. A. Abbott, Stoker, Alden, Kiel, R. Soule, Jr., C. P. Ware, B. Golden, A. L. Stunson, A. A. Surgeons Brown and W. E. Poulton, Mr. C. C. Guppy, C. C. Heilges, H. T. Libby, D. W. Dibble, Messrs. Kinme, Elmendorf, Gilson, Wilson, McGurty, Bryant, Squier, Caskadon, McKenna, McCauley, Cross, Moore, Mason, and 255 in steerage.

In steamship Cahawba from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Wilsey, Mrs. Boylan and child, Mr. Dyer, U. S. N.; Capt. Lane, Lieut. Denning, Capt. Stevens, Lieut. Culvert, Capt. Nichols, Lieuts. Wisso, Loud, Quack, Bunker, Major Beahan, Capt. Taylor, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. McLee, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hill, Mr. Burt, W. P. Haskell, Gen. Bailey, A. D. B. Heus, E. C. Billings, Lieut. Schermerhorn, Lieut. Van Astryne, Lieut. Dickerman, Lieut. S. H. Browne, Lieut. Wilson, Lieut. Lolan, Mr. Pennington, U. S. N.; G. W. Brown, Mr. Baker, Mr. Reynolds, Lieut. Bradley, W. Veltman, Lieut. Kesselhuth, and 100 soldiers in the steerage.

In steamship Charles C. Leary, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Mary W. Oliver, Master Oliver, C. W. Belcher, Mrs. H. Huntley, G. Hopf, E. Murrell, Mrs. E. Murrell, T. A. Brooks, O. Matthews, Lieut. S. G. Lewis, H. W. Closson, Mrs. Harteney, E. M. Baker, Miss Virginia Talbut, Miss Ellen Fox, Miss Elizabeth Adams, F. Herber, Mrs. French, J. J. Hand, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 32 | Sun sets.... 6 26 | Moon sets... 9 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 55 | Gov. Island..11 44 | Hell Gate... 1 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, ——.

Barks Sol. Wildes, (Br.,) Wade, Cork, Trask & Dearborn; Evening Star, (Br.,) Fry, Penarth Roads, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Blue Wave, (Br.,) Coffill, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Guyana Behrens, (Russ.,) Cuidao, Bolivar, E. Pavenstedt.

Schooners Trackless, Richardson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; May Belle, Cummings, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Charles C. Leary, Savage, New-Orleans Aug. 27, 8 A. M., and Belize 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Passed steamship Ariel, bound up. On 29th, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Evening Star; 31st, off Key West, passed steamship Creole; Sept. 2, boarded by the guncoat Mount Vernon; 3d, passed steamship Havana, strg. S. On the outward passage, lost overboard Samuel Huddleson, first officer; he was supposed to have been asleep on the rail at the time; boats were lowered, but he could not be found.

Steamship City of Washington (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with 96 cabin and 425 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 25, off Head Kinsale, passed steamship City of Cork, bound E.; 26th, 158 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamships City of Manchester and Virginia, both hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal Sept. 2, 12 M., to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Aug. 26, at 4 P. M., with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, Paul Shirley, Commander, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; left Port Royal, via Charleston, 30th ult. Is bound to Boston; put in short of coal.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Bark Starlight, Reynolds, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Helena, (Norw.,) Peterson, Gottenberg 47 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Rockaway, (Br.,) Roseauer, Newport 39 ds., with railroad iron to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Nathan, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster, bound to Newark.

Brig Union T., Tufts, Kelly's Cove, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Helen, McKenzie, Shelburne 3 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Maria, Morris, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. R. Lawrence.

Brig Aurora, Cashon, Lingan 12 ds., with coal and 3 passengers to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Dearborn, (Br.,) Haraiman, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Thayer & Sargeant.

Schr. Mariel, Kilpatrick, Saco 3 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Fleetwood, Gardner, Bridgeport 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Wass, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with ship knees to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Drinkwater, Lingan, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, ——, Lingan; C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—The steamship Charles C. Leary, from New-Orleans, when passing up the North River, came in contact with the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool, at anchor, damaging the ship's bow, and carrying the steamer's foremast and maintopmast away.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. ship Brenda, Liverpool; bark Lary, Pictou; brig Theodorus, Fayal.

Below—Ship Empire Queen, from Liverpool, with loss of light spars.

Also, arr. ship Martha Rideout, from Shields; Normab, Baker, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Arr. barks John Mathews, Pernambuco Aug 24; she reports no Am. vessels in port; Cordelia, Bryant, Genoa; schrs. James Martin, Harding, and Quickstep, Wilkes, from New-York.

Below—Ship Winfield Scott, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Arr. brig Mattapony, Wyman, Havana.

Below—Bark Justina, Forbes, Demerara.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Aug. 16, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 22d, steamer Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

Cld. Aug 19, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 25th, steamer Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, New-York; bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Askalon, from Havana, via Bermuda, for Liverpool.

[PER BELGIAN.]

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 26.

Arr. from New-York, Arabella, at Deal; Mary Ann, Donan and Blue Jacket, at Falmouth; Compromise and Quesnel, at Brookhaven; Borussia, at Hamburg; Mountain Wave, at Malaga; David Hoadley and Soubiate, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Minerva, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Baltimore, Clarendon, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Bangor, Tarapola, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Callao, Saginaw, at Deal.

Arr. from Zanzibar, Heroine, at Simon's Bay.

GREENCASTLE, Aug. 26.

The ship D. S. Choate, of Portland, bound from Bassein for Falmouth, was lost June 15. The crew are all supposed to have gone down with her, except one.

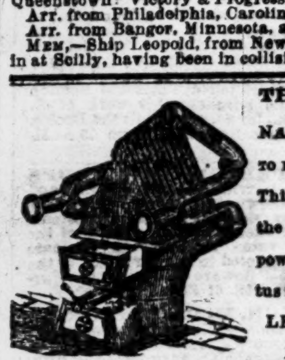
[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arr. from New-York, Olga, at Lisbon; Gelanis, Argo Emelia Celestina, at Cadiz; Mountain Wave and E. Cowdin, at Malaga; Achilles, at Falmouth; Maretoro, at Queenstown; Victory & Progress, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Caroline, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Bangor, Minnesota, at Liverpool.

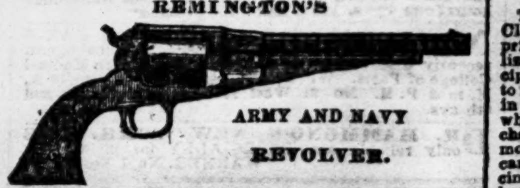
MEM.—Ship Leopold, from New-York, for Havre, put in at Scilly, having been in collision.



THE GOTHIC FURNACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR WINTER. This furnace is warranted the most economical and powerful heating apparatus in use.

LESLEY & ELLIOTT,
No. 494 Broadway.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

PATENT MUSQUITO CANOPIES.
BEST IN USE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
LACE CURTAINS

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

C

CHEROKEE CURE! An unfailing cure for Spermaterrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

H

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE. This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

E

CHEROKEE PILLS, FEMALE REGULATOR. Compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

R

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females,
$1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

O

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

K

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilised world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

E

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

M

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

E

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* The *Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

D

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of palor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

I

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

C

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

I

We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

N

If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.

For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.

S

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA, CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient suffererlike alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly, persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not see that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
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TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other.

Dr. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New-Haven, Conn.,
Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
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General Agents.

I have the above preparation in large or small quantities.
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